

# AMERICAN

IN THIS ISSUE: • ANOTHER BURN  
BEEF PRICE PLATEAU • SCREWWORM  
FATHER HONORED • MID-YEAR REVIEW

## CATTLE PRODUCER

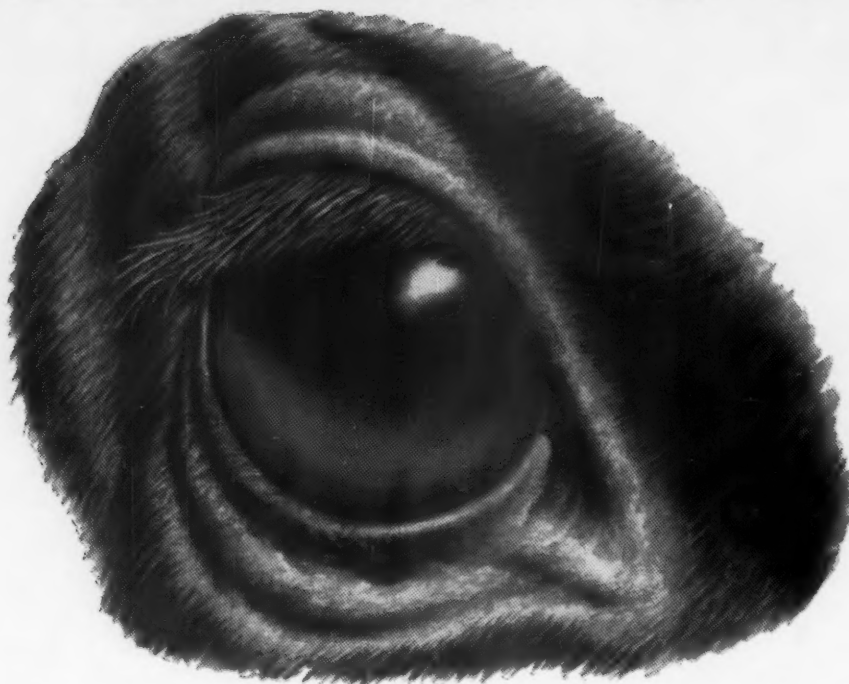
• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

Charles J. Bolden photo



JULY 1958

# Angus cattle are not bothered with **CANCER EYE!**



The resistance of Angus to eye trouble means greater profits to stockmen. Cancer eye is unknown among Angus, and pinkeye is seldom a bother.

## **Cancer eye is costly**

Have you ever had cancer eye (carcinoma) in your herd? If so, you realize that it is a *costly, dreadful disease*. U.S.D.A. scientists report that lack of protecting pigment, or coloring matter, in the eye membranes and skin surrounding the eye in light-skinned breeds makes these cattle more susceptible to cancer eye.

## **Unknown in Angus herds**

A number of possible contributing causes have been suggested by the U.S.D.A., such as strong rays of sun, irritation of eyes by dust, sand, insects and other irritants . . . or the weakness may be inherited in some strains or breeds. However, black-skinned Angus, with *dark pigmentation in their eyes* are not affected by this troublesome disease.

## **Pinkeye seldom bothers Angus**

Another eye disease, pinkeye (infectious keratitis), is quite a problem in some areas with other breeds. However, Angus have a *natural*

*immunity or resistance* to this disease, and it seldom causes any serious effects or losses.

## **Saves trouble! Saves money!**

Herds affected by cancer eye or pinkeye require considerable doctoring, isolation and care. In addition, the carcass may be totally condemned, or the animal may die, causing undue loss. It's just another reason why more and more cattlemen are switching to Angus.

## **Breed your herd Black**

Why should you suffer the loss in time, trouble and money brought about by these dreadful diseases? Why don't you buy commercial Angus cows or heifers, or breed your herd Black by crossing your cows with *naturally-hornless Angus bulls*? For even first-cross Angus are seldom bothered with cancer eye and pinkeye. Be ahead! Breed Blacks! Boost profits!

**American Angus Association**  
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FRANKLIN ET-57 is a successful grubicide in bolus form that destroys the grubs INSIDE the animals before the grubs reach the backs.

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FRANKLIN ET-57 Systemic Grub Killer Boluses are absorbed into the body fluids of the animal with killing effect upon the grub larvae as they migrate thru the body on their way to the back.

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## Deaths

**Knute L. Johnson:** Prominent feeder from Elburn, Ill., passed away following a heart attack on June 4. He was a charter member of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association and its president for two terms in 1956-57. He was the American National Cattlemen's Association executive committee member from Illinois.



Mr. Houser

**Jack R. Houser:** Mr. Houser, since late 1954 secretary of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, passed away on June 21 after an extended illness. He was 40 years old, a native of Wellington, Colo., and a graduate in animal husbandry of Missouri University.

Widely respected among the state's stockmen, he had lived in Oklahoma 12 years and owned a cattle ranch in Haskell County at the time of his death.

**John O'Neal:** This widely known cattleman passed away early in May at O'Neals, Calif., which was named after his father and where he had lived on the same ranch all his life. Aged 78 at the time of his death, Mr. O'Neal was a one-time president of the Madera

County Cattlemen's Association and was long active in the state cattle association and the American National.

**Chase Feagins:** The secretary and chief inspector of the Nebraska Brand Committee died May 26 after suffering a heart attack two days earlier. He was 74 years old, a native of Marion County, Iowa, and was connected with the cattle business in some capacity all of his adult life. He assumed his post with the brand group when it was formed in 1941. In 1954 he was president of the National Livestock Brand Conference.

**Carl A. Oldsen:** A retired American Angus Association fieldman, Mr. Oldsen, 77, died June 9 in a Billings, Mont., hospital of a heart illness. He was a native of Wall Lake, Ia., a graduate of Iowa State College. He had lived in Billings nine years.

**Charles B. Hawley:** A prominent stockman-farmer of Utah and former president of his state's cattle association, Mr. Hawley suffered a fatal heart attack at his home in Central, Utah, last month at age 68.

Week-ends are the most dangerous time to be on U.S. highways. In 1957, more than 55 per cent of all fatalities occurred on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.



**GOOD REPORT**—The cattle range along the Shenyenne River is good this summer; good grass and calf crop.—**Samuel M. Vangsness, Leonard, N. D.**

**MAY COVER**—The branding picture on the May Producer cover gives one the feeling of prairie expanse of the ranches in southeastern Montana. Here our ranches average from nine to 15 sections; a few include a township or two. The early ranches in this section were settled in the 1880's and the (Continued on Page 18)

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801 EAST 17TH AVE., DENVER 18, COLO.  
(PHONE AMHERST 6-2330)

DAVID O. APPLETON..... Editor  
RADFORD HALL..... Managing Editor  
ROY W. LILLEY..... Business Manager  
Eastern Representative John K. O'Donnell  
153 Seaman Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

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Membership dues in the American National Cattlemen's Association: 7 cents per head of cattle owned, \$10 minimum, annually.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

**Prices of fed cattle** will likely show some moderate declines this summer as fed cattle marketings expand, says USDA. Feeder cattle prices may weaken seasonally, yet remain relatively high.

**Cattle slaughter** will likely continue below last year. Marketings of fed cattle this summer and fall will probably exceed last summer, but slaughter of cattle off grass (including cows) will be somewhat smaller. Excellent range and pasture conditions in most areas and sustained prices continue to encourage retention on farms for feeding or herd expansion.

**Prices** of cattle and hogs have advanced to their highest levels in several years. The mid-May index of prices received by farmers for meat animals was the highest since August 1952 and 27 per cent above a year earlier. Prices of beef cattle, calves and hogs were 98 to 100 per cent of parity prices. Only lambs have failed to share in the improvement; in mid-May their prices averaged 79 per cent of parity. Prices of hogs are at a cyclical high and are expected to decline during the next year or two. Their seasonal drop this fall may be about average, and prices will be close to those of last fall.

Parity on prime steers at Chicago July 1 was 90 percent, on choice 90%, utility 101%, utility cows 105%, feeders (at Kansas City) 102%. Parity for all cattle was 96.7.

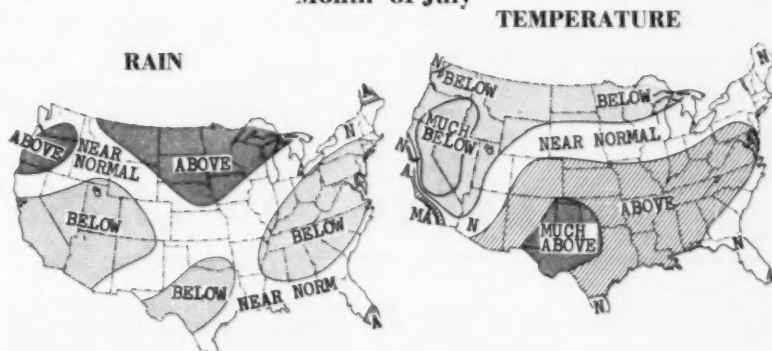
**The pig crop** this spring was 2 per cent larger than that of 1957. Most of the gain occurred in December-February. The increase is expected to lift the hog slaughter rate above last year at times this summer, but slaughter this fall will be near last fall. Slaughter in the first five months averaged 6 per cent below last year. The planned 13 per cent increase in fall farrowings indicates a sharp gain in slaughter next spring and prices considerably below the relatively high prices this spring.

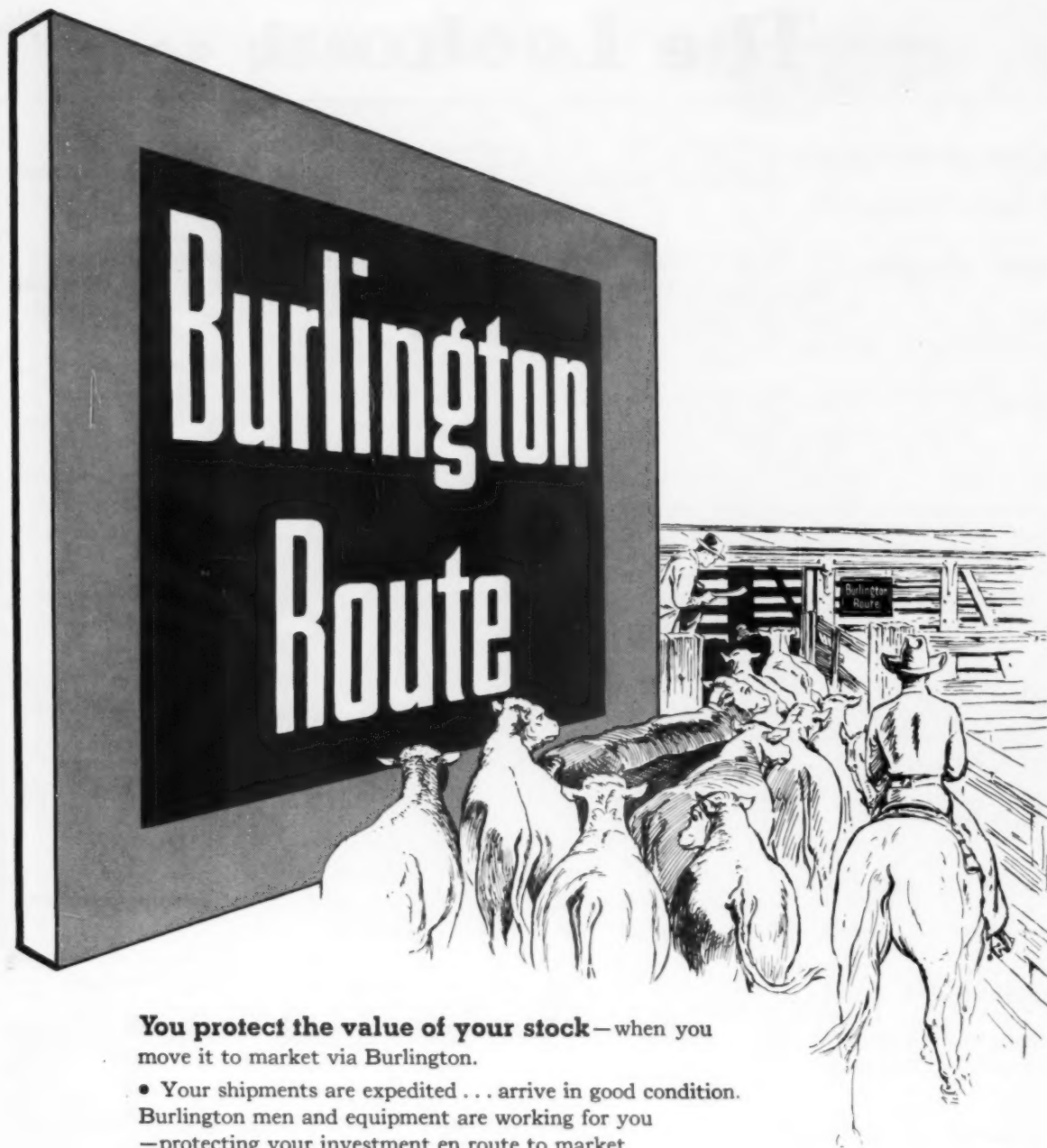
**Consumer incomes** were up about \$1 billion in May. They have been well maintained since last August despite fairly substantial declines in employment and production. Retail sales were unchanged for both durable and non-durable goods.

**Employment** improved a little more than seasonally and average hours of factory workers picked up a little from the extremely low levels in March and April. Unemployment declined by 200,000 to 4.9 million, representing, after seasonal adjustment, more than 7 per cent of the civilian labor force.

**Industrial production** was up 1 point between April and May. There was some improvement in the output of the steel and automobile industries. Businessmen continued to liquidate inventories in April. Construction outlays, seasonally adjusted, declined slightly but were close to last fall's peak. There was little change in prices at wholesale and retail between April and May.

## WEATHER FORECAST (U. S. Weather Bureau) for the Month of July





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## Are U.S. Tariffs High?

IS THE UNITED STATES a high-tariff nation? The current debate in Congress and in the press would lead one to think so.

But it is not a fact. Actually the United States tariff rates are among the lowest in the world.

A recent comparison of the average rates of 36 countries showed only seven nations, accounting for 13 per cent of our total foreign trade, with lower tariffs than the United States, while 28 had higher rates.

The average ratio of customs collected to the value of imports for all 36 countries was 14.5; for the United States it was 5.4. The average ratio of the countries with higher tariffs than the United States was 18.1, or 235 per cent above the United States figure, while the average of the countries with lower tariffs was 3.9, 27 per cent below the United States figure.

It is true that most of the countries have reduced their tariffs since the Trade Agreements Act was first passed, but the United States has reduced its duties more than most other nations. The United Kingdom and France have actually increased their levels. The United States lowered its levels by about 70 per cent.

And the United States relies almost entirely on its tariffs in regulating imports. It has only two non-tariff practices: An export license applicable to the Sino-Soviet bloc, and import quotas on some government supported agricultural products and a few manufactured items.

But most foreign countries rely principally on a multitude of regulatory devices that restrict both imports and exports and the money that can be spent for foreign goods.

So, we repeat, the United States is not a high-

tariff nation.

\* \* \*

THERE IS ANOTHER ANGLE to the tariff question that needs clarification.

When the Trade Agreements Act was originally passed, proponents said "the first result of it will be to assist substantially the American farmer in disposing of his surplus."

That probably has been one of the results of the act, but in the meantime our government has so muddled up farming through price supports and attempted controls that we have lost sight of the traditional animal agriculture on which this country's agriculture has been based.

Our government's farm policies have perpetuated and increased artificial surpluses to the point where we must rely on foreign markets for some of our important crops. Therefore, so the thinking goes, we've got to have more foreign trade, we've got to lower our tariffs so other countries will reciprocate by buying our surpluses—surpluses, that is, that our ill-conceived farm programs create.

Every country's tariffs and other trade restrictions are based on that country's needs. And so it should be in our case. There should be no place for the misconception that we have high tariffs that need lowering when our rates are already among the lowest, or that the only products meriting consideration in the tariff question are the ones that are in surplus.

Some products, like those grown by the livestock industry, are highly vulnerable to competition from the outside world and are seldom in surplus. Such products are entitled to reasonable protection.

## Member's Responsibility

WHERE DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY of an association member end? With a dues payment? A trip to the convention? Participation in committee work? Just where?

Actually, anyone in the cattle industry has a first responsibility to himself and his business investment by keeping as well informed as possible on every phase of activity that influences the production and marketing of beef cattle. If this responsibility is fulfilled, the individual concerned is surely a top-flight operator and a potentially valuable asset to his cattle association and his industry. He is capable of discussing problems intelligently and meeting issues squarely.

But we must face the fact that too often these very men who are informed, experienced and capable of being leaders in their industry are the ones who are not contributing to the work of directing the destiny of the cow business.

It is true that in these rapidly changing times it takes more time and energy than ever before to do a good job of running a ranch. Nevertheless, the need

for collective effort is increasing, too, and it surely is just as important to the long-term good of the cattle industry as proper management at home.

\* \* \*

JUST REMEMBER, lending sound judgment to the organizations that can deal on local, state and national levels with the many problems all ranchers share is an essential part of a cattleman's responsibility, too.

## A Good Record

A MID-YEAR SUMMARY of the status of legislation in Washington important to the cattle industry appears on page 18.

The cattlemen can be proud of the several accomplishments reported in this summary. They follow in general outline the action requested at Oklahoma City.

Note these milestones: Retention of the "buy American" clause; hearing rights for ranchers in highway plans and testing of cattle underpasses; requirement of congressional approval in withdrawals of land for the Military; partial expansion of market reporting; removal of the tax on shipments.

It is a good record.



## THE 'NATIONAL' At Work

**APPOINTMENT** of Silas Sinton, Shandon, Calif., to the National Live Stock Tax Committee has been announced by Chairman Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M. Other members of the committee are Earl Monahan, Hyannis, Nebr.; R. J. Hawes, Twin Falls, Ida.; Chancellor Weymouth, Amarillo, Tex.; J. Norman Winder, Denver; John Reed, Kemmerer, Wyo.; Horace Fawcett, Del Rio, Tex.; and Paul Swaffar, Kansas City, Mo. Attorney for the committee is Stephen Hart, Denver. F. E. Mollin, Denver, is secretary-treasurer. Purpose of the committee is to see that the industry gets the same tax treatment as other industries. The committee has been responsible for government acceptance of the use by stockmen of the constant-price method of inventorying. It spearheaded the fight in obtaining capital gains on the sale of breeding stock, which alone saves the industry \$18 million annually. It counseled the successful efforts to obtain the right to deduct as an expense the cost of soil and water conservation work. Most recently, it obtained extension of involuntary conversion principles to sales of breeding livestock forced by disease and drouth.

**PRESIDENT** of the American National, G. R. Milburn, has completed the rounds of early summer meetings of state cattlemen's associations and in mid-June, with Executive Secretary Radford Hall, attended the meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat board and the association's fact-finding committee in Chicago (John Marble, Carmel Valley, Calif., is chairman of the fact-finding committee). Research director of that committee, Herrell De Graff of Cornell University, spoke to members of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association meeting in Denver and will be a top speaker at the opening sessions of the American Agricultural Editors Association meeting in New York City July 14. Jack Brenner, past president of the Montana cattlemen's association, represented the American National at the meeting in Sun Valley, Ida., of the western game and fish groups. Lyle Liggett, information director of the American National, spoke at the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association meeting at Springville, Ariz.

**OVERCHARGES**, inadvertently made, amounting to more than \$100 for each claimant were collected from railroads by Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine for stockmen sending in freight bills in May to the traffic experts. American National members and members of affiliated associations are entitled to this service at small cost. The traffic experts will also institute claims for loss and damage and right-of-way incidents. If you are interested in this American

National service, send your freight bills to the Association office, 801 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo., for checking, or write in on any other freight problem.

**MEETINGS** of national importance are scheduled in Denver in July. First: The American National's general council will meet in Denver July 11-12 concurrently with the meeting of the American National CowBelles. Second: Secretaries from the 29 affiliated state associations have been invited to attend an informal discussion of association and industry problems as guests of the American National at Troutdale-in-the-Pines, one of the first mountain resorts set up in cool Colorado, July 24-25.

**OPPOSITION** to HR 5823 was presented at hearings by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Lee J. Quasey, representing the National Live Stock Producers and the American National and National Wool Growers groups. The bill would restrict application of the agricultural commodity exemption to the movement of the commodity by motor vehicle "from point of production to a point where it passes out of actual possession and control of the producer."

### New Zealand Cattle Finally Coming to U. S.

Finally, arrangements have been made to ship 1,300 cattle from New Zealand to San Diego, Calif., according to press reports.

The cattle are said to have been selected and inoculated against tuberculosis and are now on farms south of Tauranga on North Island, N. Z.

Purchasing firm is the Modern Imperial Cattle Co. of Calif.

This shipment will be the first of a proposed movement of feeders to the U. S. Volume of the movement will be determined by the profitability of this first consignment, but it is not expected to be large.

The animals will be in quarantined feed lots in the U. S. for at least 30 days. Cattle imports from New Zealand are permitted as long as they meet U. S. health and inspection requirements. U. S. tariff is 1.5 cents a pound with a 2.5 cents rate if imports of the class generally exceed 120,000 in any quarter.

**Biggest state, smallest population.** Our new state, Alaska, has an area of 586,400 square miles. Texas, heretofore first ranking in area, has 267,339 square miles. But in population Alaska, with 215,000 persons, including military personnel, is well below Nevada's 256,000 people.

You're an old-timer if you can remember back when a babysitter was called mother.

## THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU

BY  
LYLE LIGGETT

Rains and good range conditions seem to many stockmen as though all problems are solved. This certainly isn't true of those who are seeing these years as an excellent opportunity to work on many of the "standard" cattle industry problems and to do some heavy thinking about those that will crop up in the future.

A most critical situation is one that has been with us for generations, but which hasn't given too much concern to anyone not living directly in its path. That problem is people.

People in cities, people on vacation, people needing recreation and, yes, water to drink. People who listen only to their city neighbors or read their metropolitan newspapers—and vote accordingly.

There are those who think the onward march of urbanization is so inevitable that it is hopeless to do anything about it, either defensively or cooperatively. They are often the folks who think that the words "public relations" mean only to "turn the other cheek."

This may be true in the general concept of public relations, as it is most of living—to be friends, to understand the other's problems, to practice tolerance and unselfishness.

But, public relations does not mean weakness or subservience.

Obviously the reaction of the public must be considered in making our industry decisions and in performing our functions. A "public-be-damned" attitude went out of fashion when the public proved it did not intend to turn its "other cheek."

It would be folly to even think of such an attitude in use again by any group serving the public. It would be equally foolish to assume an attitude of "do-nothing" because of fear of offending.

The industry must face many situations on a local or national basis when firmness and strength must be exerted—when the general benefits of an action outweigh the immediate public reaction. The public respects firmness when the issue is right, when the facts are fairly presented and when the stockman holds firm to the principles of democracy and public responsibility. It does not respect weakness any more than it accepts arrogance.

Every stockman's group must weigh the long-range benefits or disadvantages before taking any action. But let's not allow 170 million others in the "public" to trample us while we are debating the "relations."

A USDA report shows that Ford Motor Co. got \$13,646 last year for soil-banking 310 acres of corn and wheat land.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

# Another Burn in the Mingus Area

by Carlos Calderon

An experimental "burn" on a brush-choked section of the Perry Henderson ranch in Yavapai County, Arizona, got out of control last year. The man-set fires jumped the back-fired edges of the carefully selected site, and, whipped by a moderate breeze, burned off some

15,000 acres of the Prescott National Forest on Mingus Mountain, some 7,700 feet high.

The incident became known as the "Mingus Burn" and received reams of unfavorable newspaper publicity. Several lawsuits resulted in which the defendants included the University of Arizona and the Forest Service. The University people had helped to plan

the burn and what was to be the subsequent reseeding job.

Exaggerated reports of damage to the pine forests on Mingus, to the deer and other wildlife and other charges were freely made by many uninformed experts. Actually, today, after the reseeding by airplane which took place immediately following the fire, the burned-over area is in splendid shape.



**BEFORE**

Burned area in front was similar to dense growth at the right and rear.

**AFTER**



(Photos by Schaus)

A year after the Mingus burn had been reseeded the forest floor appears like this. Location: Theone Lamb allotment on Prescott National Forest.

What damaged pine trees are visible from the mountain-girdling access roads and trails appear to have been stunted, or at least almost dormant, before the fire anyway, probably because of their protected density which eliminated the water-retaining grass floor-cover.

The impressive thing about the burned area this year is the grass. Favorable rains followed the seeding, so the lovegrasses and the crested wheat took hold and have thrived vigorously, providing a lush ground cover over many acres where before had been an exposed forest floor without much cover to hold it in place.

As for the wildlife (the deer herds in the Mingus area can be described as teeming), several of the permittee ranchers in the area say they have found no carcasses of deer littering the burned sections, as was widely reported. And these several ranchers have ridden all over the burn, not just toured the more accessible roads. There was a number of cattle grazing and no burned cow carcasses have been found either. They were able to elude the fire, so presumably the fleetier deer did likewise.

The furor following the runaway Mingus fire reached such extensive volume that everybody thought plans for any more burns would be dropped, even though many thoughtful experts and long-time observers felt that fire would be the most economical means of rehabilitating the lower reaches of the area, where the brush—scrub oak, manzanita and others—had taken over.

But they reckoned without Perry Henderson. He owned another section of patented land which was also covered with brush, the grazing capacity almost nil. (The original burn experiment which "got away" also was on the Henderson ranch).

In late June of this year he burned off the section, with help of several neighbors and the equipment they brought along—tractors, truck-mounted water tanks and scrapers. The Forest Service's gleaming fire-fighting equipment was not available for borrowing. This agency did have a pump truck parked about a mile and a half away, along about where the Prescott Forest boundary lies. A crew of 15 to 20 men was on hand there. Several unidentified observers were noted by the "fire-bugs" on the nearby Mingus foothill crests.

The actual burn took two days to complete. On the first day a firebreak lane was burned on the two sides of the square section. On the second day the other two sides, each a mile long, of course, were burned, the idea being to have the prevailing wind from the southwest carry the fire up and over the hill in the center of Mr. Henderson's section to the firebreak lanes burned the previous day.

About 20 men helped set the brush

to blazing. Some used gasoline in bottles; others rode their horses, towing burning truck tires on a chain; Mr. Henderson himself used a portable sprayer on the back of a jeep. A "torchman" and a sprayer followed the jeep.

Conditions were not too favorable. Clouds came up and for a while the humidity was somewhat high. So where the brush thinned out in spots, the fires would die out. After lunch the wind came up and wide swaths of country were re-kindled.

By late afternoon most of the section had been burned off, with no jumps over the firebreak lane as had happened the year before.

Some four or five days later the area was seeded by airplane. Seven hundred pounds of lovegrass seed were used. Then the summer rains could come any time, and with any kind of subsequent weather break this next winter, Rancher Henderson could look for a good stand of grass a year from now, where before had been a jungle of almost worthless brush.

## BEEF CONSUMPTION

### A New High Plateau

(The following is a report by Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University, research director of the fact-finding committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association, made at the meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Denver in mid-June.—Ed.)

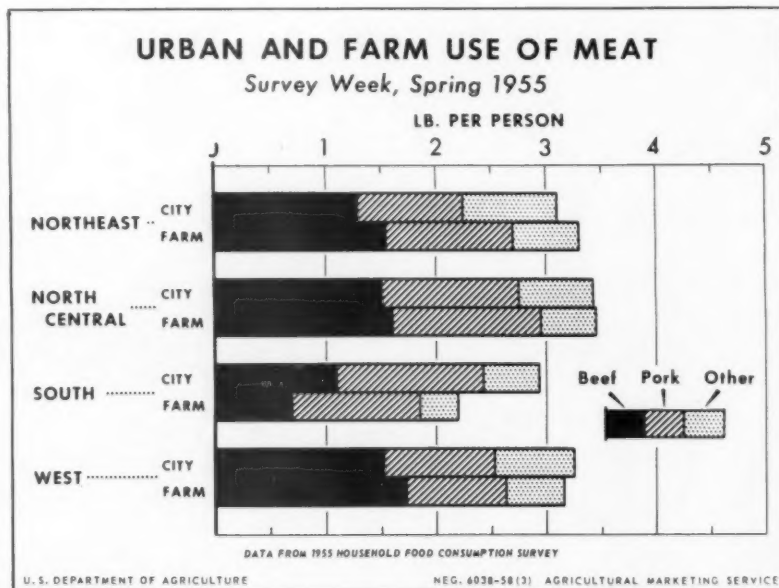
Each year from 1954 through 1957 the supply of carcass-weight beef has been above 80 pounds per person. There may have been years prior to 1910 when per capita supplies were equally large, but at no other time in 50 years have Americans consumed so much beef.

Sixty-five to 68 pounds per person is the high point from which previous cycles in beef supplies have turned downward. Declines have typically run down to lows around 55 pounds per person before turning up again.

The most recent cyclical upturn, beginning in 1951, is out of keeping with others of recent decades. Instead of stopping at 65 to 68 pounds per capita, it ran on up to a high of 85.4 pounds in 1956. In 1957 a slight decline was experienced, about 1 pound per person. The current prospect is that the 1958 supply will decline a little more sharply—to below 80 pounds per capita for the first time since 1954.

Improved moisture through much of the range area has resulted in holding back cows and heifers for restocking, and may possibly reverse the two-year decline in the total national cattle inventory. If this happens it will have been the shortest down-leg of a cattle cycle in history.

More than this, the next low point in beef supplies per capita (a year or two



Farm people eat about as much meat as city people in all regions except the South. Meat-eating on southern farms is even less than in southern cities, primarily because southern farm incomes are relatively low. The lower average for southern farms drops the U. S. farm average below cities.



away) will be the highest cyclical low point ever experienced.

This raises a most intriguing question. Are the American people on a new high plateau of beef eating, with fluctuations in an area above 70 pounds on the low side and up to 85 pounds or more on the high side? If this should be the case, it means a beef supply fluctuating at a level some 20 pounds higher—about 30 per cent higher—than American consumers have enjoyed previously for a half century.

And this raises yet another question which might provide helpful answers in looking ahead at the possibilities of successfully marketing a total beef output well above the historical per capita supplies. The question is: Who are the beef eaters who have contributed most in these last few years to over-all per capita consumption in excess of 80 pounds? Have all consumers expanded their use of beef more or less equally, or are there certain groups more important than others as new consumers?

Of course, the growth of population alone has added greatly to the market for beef. The population of the country is now 18 per cent larger than 10 years ago and 33 per cent above 20 years ago. But the growth of population is not the point at issue. We have had increased supplies, and correspondingly increased consumption, per person. So the question is: Who has contributed most to the consumption increases per capita? And does an answer to this question provide us with any clues as to the possibilities of holding this larger per capita market in the years ahead?

I am assuming, for this discussion, that expanded supplies of beef can be produced—at least equal to further increases in the national population. Except for unusual circumstances of drought or other temporary feed shortage, this seems to be a wholly realistic assumption. And this fact gives real pertinence to the question of whether the market can continue to absorb, at prices acceptable to producers, a beef supply which, even though it may continue to fluctuate cyclically, will have both cyclical high and low points some 20 pounds higher than were experienced between 1910 and the mid-1950's.

A comprehensive study of food consumption in American households was made by the USDA in 1955. An enormous amount of detailed information was obtained on quantities of foods used and prices paid by households at different income levels and covering the urban, rural non-farm and farm families in four major geographic regions of the country (Northeast, North Central, South and West). Another study, similar in many respects, was made in 1935-36.

The 1936 study was not as detailed or complete as the one for 1955. However, by making certain estimates, we have been able to derive from it figures on beef purchases valid for over-all comparison with the data for 1955 (see Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**Income Distribution of Households and Beef Consumption per Household, One Week, 1936 and 1955**

Income group	1936	Beef used per week pounds
	Percentage of households Per cent	
Under \$500	17.0	1.2
500- 999	29.5	2.2
1000-1499	22.2	3.1
1500-1999	13.1	2.6
2000-2999	11.2	3.8
3000-4999	4.6	4.1
5000 plus	2.4	4.8
All households	100.0	2.7

Comparable income group	1955	Beef used per week pounds
	Percentage of households Per cent	
Under \$1000	6.5	2.1
1000-1999	10.2	2.8
2000-2999	13.0	3.7
3000-3999	18.5	4.2
4000-5999	31.1	5.0
6000-9999	16.1	5.3
10,000 up	4.6	6.1
All households	100.0	4.2

What did we find?

1. That the average household in 1936 bought 2.7 pounds of beef in the one week covered by the survey, compared to an average of 4.2 pounds (54 per cent more) in 1955.

2. By far the biggest increase in beef used per household occurred in farm families. Note these figures:

	Average Quantity of Beef per Household per Week		Per cent increase, 1955 over 1936
	1936 pounds	1955 pounds	
Urban households	3.2	4.5	40
Rural non-farm households	3.1	4.0	29
Farm households	1.9	4.8	153

Clearly, farm households have become beef eaters on a remarkably greater scale than 20 years ago. And this has been true in all regions of the country. Note the following:

Region	Average Quantity of Beef per Farm Household per Week		Per cent increase, 1955 over 1936
	1936 pounds	1955 pounds	
Northeast and North Central	2.1	6.3	198
West	2.8	7.1	154
South	1.2	2.9	142

The South is still low compared to other regions, although the percentage increase over the 20 years is not far behind either the North or the West.

The explanation for this very large increase in beef consumption in farm households is thought to be mainly the result of refrigerators, home freezers and freezer lockers. A study by USDA indicates that about two-thirds of farm households now have a home freezer or rent freezer-locker space. These low-temperature storage facilities have contributed both to an increase in meat consumption in farm households and to a sizeable shift from pork to beef. USDA figures show that pork declined from 59 per cent of all meat used in farm homes in 1942 to 43 per cent in 1955, whereas beef increased over the same years from 25 per cent to 42 per cent of the total meat. These facts seem to indicate that refrigeration has shifted the farm population significantly and permanently toward beef.

Farm households, of course, have been declining as a percentage of the total population. They were almost one-quarter of all households in 1936 and barely more than one-eighth in 1955. And yet all farm households in 1955 apparently consumed almost twice as much beef tonnage as did all farm households in 1936.

3. Non-farm households (the urban and rural non-farm groups) did not increase their beef consumption as much as did farm households, and yet the increases were nevertheless large and important (from 3.2 to 4.5 pounds per week in urban households, and from 3.1 to 4.0 pounds in rural non-farm households).

These shifts do not appear to be related in anything like the same degree as the farm-household increases to the influence of home refrigeration. Rather, they are primarily the result of an upward shift of very large numbers of non-farm families into higher income brackets.

Beef purchases are more responsive than any other meat to increases in family income. Over 40 per cent of urban and rural non-farm households shifted from the low-income category into middle-income positions between 1936 and 1955. One of the most significant economic developments in the United States in many years has been this rapid growth of the middle-income market. In the middle-income brackets beef consumption per household is more than 50 per cent higher than in the low-income brackets. There is reason to believe that this is a permanent shift toward higher beef consumption, unless, again, through some economic catastrophe many families who have now attained middle-income position should fall back into low-income status.

Among non-farm households (urban and rural non-farm) four-fifths of the increase in beef consumption per household between 1936 and 1955 resulted from the upward shift of these

households into higher income brackets. Only one-fifth was the result of increased consumption per household within the same purchasing-power bracket.

In farm households, by contrast, 90 per cent of the increased consumption was within the same brackets of income (purchasing power), and only 10 per cent resulted from larger purchasing power.

These are the facts that emphasize the importance of new refrigeration facilities on farms, and of the relationship of beef consumption to increased purchasing power in non-farm families.

Here are additional facts of outstanding importance to the market for beef:

1. In the 1955 consumer-purchases study, beef was the only major meat for which purchases per household, or per person, increased significantly from each income bracket to the next higher bracket (see Table 2). That is, beef purchases increased in steady progression throughout the whole range of income groups, from the lowest to the highest. (The same was true of lamb, but this is hardly a major meat in terms of total consumption.)

2. Pork, by contrast, showed almost no response to increasing income levels. Only in the western states, where pork is relatively less common, was there an increase in consumption correlated with higher brackets of income in 1955. In all other areas, the North Central, Northeast and South, there was a small tendency for pork consumption to be inverse with income; that is, to decline slightly as income increased.

Even pork chops and ham, the two most highly regarded pork cuts, showed very little positive income relationship. This is a surprising finding seeming to reflect even less consumer acceptance of pork than students of livestock trends had realized. It is a finding likely to give chills to the swine industry.

**Table 2**  
**Quantities of Meat Used Per-Person Per-Week in Households at Various Income Levels, United States, 1955**

Income of household:	Beef pounds	Pork pounds	Chicken pounds
Under \$2000	0.95	1.23	0.69
2000-2999	1.08	1.14	0.63
3000-3999	1.19	1.10	0.63
4000-4999	1.34	1.08	0.62
5000-5999	1.47	1.13	0.69
6000-7999	1.48	1.19	0.63
8000-9999	1.50	1.00	0.65
10,000 and up	1.67	1.12	0.69

3. Chicken consumption in 1955 fared better at the hands of consumers than did pork. Purchases did not increase with income. In fact, they no more than held constant throughout the total range of income from lowest to highest brackets. The results of the study seem to say that even low-income consumers could satisfy their taste for chicken. At least, purchases did not increase as purchasing power went up.

The sum of these three findings emphasizes that rising incomes have worked with beef (also with veal and lamb) but not with pork or chicken. Beef is the preferred major meat with American consumers. We now find that with rising incomes this beef preference has been gaining increasing expression.

Even hamburger has done amazingly well in the competition for consumer acceptance. Twenty years ago (1936), hamburger was used by only 30 per cent of households and accounted for 17 per cent of all beef purchased. The 1955 study shows 62 per cent of all households using hamburger, and the quantity had increased to 30 per cent of all beef.

It is used by families of all income levels and in all regions of the country—and in 1955 hamburger purchases were found to be more responsive to rising income than were the purchases of pork chops.

This rising social acceptance of hamburger has been important in merchandising to better advantage the total beef supply. It has provided an improved outlet for cow carcasses and for plates, shanks, necks, flanks and other trim from all qualities of carcasses. Moreover, the increased availability of hamburger at lunch counters, drive-ins and the like has provided an opportunity to sell beef for endless numbers of lunches and snacks in situations where certainly much less beef otherwise would be sold.

The total effect of the influences we have discussed—refrigeration on the farm, a rising level of purchasing power for a great majority of families and the increased acceptance of hamburger—are the measure, in large part indeed, of the expanded per capita market for beef. Of these three factors, the one most important and the one most at risk is the high level of consumer purchasing power. Just as beef purchases are more responsive to higher levels of purchasing power than are pork or chicken, so beef purchases can be hurt in relatively greater degree if the purchasing power of American families in the aggregate should seriously decline.

The influence of refrigeration on farms is likely to hold as a factor in increased consumption. This development contributed importantly to about 25 per cent of the total increase in beef consumption between 1936 and 1955.

Hamburger is also likely to retain its strong position in consumer acceptance—and the use of hamburger (all ground beef) per household almost tripled between 1936 and 1955.

But important to both of these consumption increases, and the major factor in increased use of all beef by non-farm families, is the matter of consumer purchasing power. Almost two-thirds of the total increase in beef consumption per household between 1936 and 1955 (weighted for all households) resulted from the upward shift of families into higher income brackets. And thus the welfare of the beef in-

dustry is clearly tied, more than any other livestock, to the productivity and the over-all operating efficiency of the national economy in the years ahead.

One other point that has come out of our analysis deserves mention. It's that consumption habits are sticky. Consumers do not easily make abrupt changes in their eating habits. The experience of the post-war years shows that they will adjust to sharp changes in supply only in consequence of sharp changes in price. This is true both with abrupt increases in supply, such as were experienced in 1953, and abrupt decreases in supply, such as we have experienced in recent months.

The evidence is that it would be highly advantageous for the beef industry to build supply relatively slowly to a rather high level, and then keep it as stable as possible. Fluctuations in some degree are, of course, unavoidable. But large and abrupt changes in supply will result only in large and abrupt changes in price, and chaotic conditions in the industry.

The formula for the maximum market for beef with good returns to producers is certainly much easier to state than to attain. It is, first, a highly active, highly productive, highly efficient total national economy; and, second, beef supplies built slowly to high per capita levels (slowly enough so consumers can adjust gradually) and then held as stable as possible at the high level.

## More Fats and Oils Used in Animal Feeds

Use of fats and oils in prepared animal feeds in the United States more than doubled from 1954 to 1956, according to the USDA. In 1956 the mixed feed industry used about 324 million pounds, 300 million pounds of it tallow and grease. Only the soap industry consumed more tallow and grease in nonfood uses than the feed industry. Reports indicate continued increases for feed in 1957. Tallow accounted for 73 per cent of the total volume of fats and oils used in mixed feeds in 1956. Grease constituted 19 per cent; soapstocks and foots (low-quality residual oil) 2 per cent; other fats and oils 6 per cent.

## Horse Sleeping Sickness Danger Season Nearing

The insect season, now approaching its heyday, means danger of sleeping sickness in horses. It is the time for vaccination of horses against the disease, especially in areas where sleeping sickness has been a problem. Vaccination is the only reliable method known for protecting horses against the disease, and to be most effective the vaccination should be performed before the sleeping sickness season starts. The disease usually increases during the summer months, reaching a peak in September.

## The MARKET Picture

Although cattle slaughter continued to run short of a year ago, the gap was gradually closing by late June. While slaughter was some 12 to 13 per cent below last year for the first five months, recent weeks have seen the figures within 4 to 5 per cent of a year ago, and occasionally about even with last year.

At the same time, warm weather over a good part of the nation, coupled with a slight build-up in cattle slaughter, found some dressed beef centers turning slow and prices on the decline.

Up until recently, cattle feeders in the Denver area had the advantage of finding a satisfactory outlet on a two-way basis. When the dressed beef market on the West Coast was slow, the beef was able to ship to eastern centers. Then when the reverse was true, the movement of beef was to the West. However, by late June both outlets were becoming sluggish and lower beef prices were the rule. Live prices on fed steers and heifers slipped off fully 50 cents to \$1, with a weak undertone prevailing.

**Slaughter cow prices** continued to rise during late May as growers were still holding back above-normal numbers. By late June, however, weakness worked into the market, with grass-fat cows particularly losing \$1 per cwt. or more.

Canners and cutters, for boning purposes, continued to sell relatively high against fat cows, reflecting the good feed conditions and lack of sufficient numbers of thin cows.

However, the June decline in fat cows was considerably less drastic than most years, when it is not unusual to see a price break of several dollars.

Stocker and feeder prices were rather uneven for the past month. Some declines of 50 cents to \$1 were noted in fleshy heavy steers and heifers, but calves and light stocker type cattle failed to show any weakness at all. This again reflects the abundance of relatively "cheap" feed available.

**Contracting for future delivery**, both on feedlot cattle and grass cattle, held relatively strong, despite anticipation of many in the trade that fat cattle prices may not hold their relatively strong position through the remainder of the year. There was a touch of weakness working into heavy or fleshy kinds of cattle which would have to go on high priced feed rations.

However, calves and light yearlings, especially those weighing under 700 pounds, appeared to be in very strong hands and showed no signs of weakness; if any change was detected it was to the strong side. The apparent abun-

dant supply of feed for this coming fall and winter appears likely to cause a very broad demand for calves and yearlings weighing under 700 pounds, not only from the Corn Belt area, but from wheatpasture operators and those who will have sorghum feeds.

Also, in view of some very comfortable margins realized in cattle feeding operations this year, quite a number of feeders are expected to pay relatively strong prices for feeder cattle for inventory tax purposes.

Thus, regardless of the general trend in fat cattle this fall, a potentially strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle is expected at relatively high prices. Even on heavy fleshy cattle, if feed costs continue to be favorable, it is not unlikely that fat cattle can be sold for as much or below original cost per cwt.

It also seems likely that yearling heifers may sell relatively close to yearling steers, due to the extensive withholding of heifers by growers for replacement purposes.

**Fat cattle trends** for the remainder of the year show promise of taking an opposite pattern from normal. The normal trend has been weakness in late spring and early summer, turning to strength by July or August and holding up well until the turn of the year.

This has usually been based upon heavy receipts the first part of the year and light receipts in late summer and fall. Due to the consistent reduction in slaughter during the first five months of this year, in the face of a reported 13 per cent increase in the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt area as of Apr. 1, there is strong indication that the marketing pattern will be reversed this year.

Feeders in the Corn Belt area indicated that the bulk of their increased numbers would be marketed after July 1. Even a small increase in June which they indicated to market did not materialize. Consequently, it can only be assumed that a considerable backlog may be expected to show up the last half of the year.

Many of these are no doubt grain-on-grass cattle at this time, to be shut up in drylot at a later date. A large share of such cattle, held over a long period of time, are probably calves and light yearlings bought last fall, brought up slowly on relatively cheap rations, on which the original per cwt. cost will be reduced considerably by time of sale.

No doubt this is the type of cattle which will be preferred this fall by the average Corn Belt buyer. Already, trade sources indicate that many buyers are showing a desire for yearlings which will weigh in the 600-pound bracket this fall, or for calves.

This promises to produce quite a price spread. Already, calves for fall delivery are selling as much as \$10 to \$12 per cwt. above a year ago, light yearlings as much as \$6 to \$8 above last year, while heavy steers run closer to \$4 or \$5 above last year, this latter

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figure just about reflecting the gain in fat cattle prices, compared with a year ago.

On a current-delivery basis, however, fleshy feeder steers are within \$1 to \$2 per cwt. of fat cattle prices.

**Price round-up:** Late in June, good and choice fed steers sold in a price range of \$25 to \$28.50, mostly \$27 to \$28, a few loads on the West Coast getting \$29 and better, and prime cattle occasionally passing \$30 at Chicago. Good and choice heifers sold very close to steers in a price range of \$25 to \$28, high choice occasionally to \$28.50, many sales around \$27 to \$27.50.

Beef cows sold at \$18 to \$20, with canners and cutters \$15 to \$17.50.

Good and choice feeder steers, immediate delivery, brought \$25.50 to \$27, many in the \$26 bracket. Good and choice heifers sold right along with steers at \$25 to \$27. Good and choice light stocker steers were very difficult to locate; a few sales at \$26 to \$30, quite a few sales around \$27 to \$28.

Good and choice steer calves were scarce at \$30 to \$35, an occasional load weighing under 400 pounds above this spread, with heifers \$28 to \$32.

**For fall delivery,** good and choice yearling stock steers, 750 pounds down, were bringing \$24.50 to \$28, mostly \$25 to \$26, those above \$26 usually light yearlings 700 pounds down. Good and choice heifers were bringing \$23 to \$24 and occasionally \$24.50 to \$25. Good and choice two-year-old steers, 800 pounds upward, were reported at \$23 to \$24.50.

Good and choice steer calves ranged \$30 to \$35 for fall, quite a few sales around \$32 to \$33, some on the fancy order, held above \$35. Good and choice heifer calves ranged \$27 to \$31, and mixed steer and heifer calves continued to sell around \$30 straight across.

Delivery dates on calves were generally October or November, light

yearlings late September or October, with most heifers September and October, and two-year-old steers usually August to early September. Some heifers were also delivering in August, those usually at the top end of the price range.—C.W.

## ASSOCIATION Notes

The 67th convention of the **South Dakota Stock Growers** was held last month at Belle Fourche, where Louis Beckwith of Kadoka was re-elected president and Lee Brown of LaPlant vice-president. Mobridge was chosen for the 1959 convention site.

The stockmen adopted resolutions which favored "a practical control of brucellosis" and securing of local, state and national recognition of officially brucellosis-vaccinated cattle of any age as acceptable brucellosis-clean cattle for intra- and interstate movement; supported S-3778 and HR-12448, giving railroads more latitude in adjusting rates to meet competition; supported work of the state and national beef councils, approved PSY amendment in S-3538 and HR-133, and wanted a state law on market deductions on livestock for promotion and research.

They urged the USDA and Department of the Interior to continue the multiple-use policy on public lands in Black Hills National Forest and Badlands National Monument; asked for full prosecution of criminal activities in Indian cases; favored S-3820 concerning payment of attorney's fees in recovering damages in transportation of property.

G. R. Milburn of Grassrange, Mont., president of the American National, was a convention speaker.

Mrs. M. C. Cordes of Sturgis succeeded Mrs. Charles White in the presidency of the state's CowBelles; Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mobridge, is first vice-president; Mrs. Ray Carr, Valentine,

Nebr., second vice-president; Mrs. Walter Crago, Belle Fourche, secretary.

Elected to head the juniors were Bill Adrian, White River, president; Frank Dobesh, St. Onge, vice-president; Alfreda Hansen, Fruitdale, secretary-treasurer; Frances Jones, Philip, historian. Mrs. Louis Beckwith was named advisor.

\* \* \*

Two meetings late in June brought several hundred cattlemen and CowBelles to Springerville, Ariz. A session of the board of the **Arizona Cattle Growers Association**, presided over by President Bud Webb, Phoenix, drew nearly 150 participants from northern and eastern sections of the state. The next day, talks, including one by Lyle Liggett of the American National, and a barbecue marked the meeting of the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association of which Harvey Randall, Holbrook, is president.

Among subjects considered at the directors meeting were a membership drive, protests of game and fish officials over issuance of permits for spring and seep water on livestock ranges, and the possibility of requiring payment to users for improvements made on public lands later withdrawn and sold for private use.

\* \* \*

Resolutions adopted by the **Florida Cattlemen's Association** (June 19) during its midyear convention in Cocoa included measures which:

Backed an official investigation of fluorine damage to beef cattle near superphosphate plants in Polk County; urged imported beef be labeled as such as provided by Florida law; asked the state plant board and the state road department to guard against introduction of fire ants from north Florida into the southern part of the state through hay used for planting or mulching on road shoulders; commended the Florida livestock board and USDA on the

(To Page 15)



Part of Barton Brothers, Upton, Wyo., bull herd being turned out with the cows.

screwworm eradication program; asked the state game commission to stop protecting destructive "varmints," particularly bears, panthers and alligators; urged issuance of an additional sales report giving carcass prices at Florida markets.

\* \* \*

Denver played host last month to the 91st annual meeting of the **Colorado Cattlemen's Association**, members of which elected R. E. "Dick" Jones of Yampa president to succeed Robert Schafer of Boyero; Mack McAlpine of Redwing, first vice-president; Jack Wadlow of Whitewater and Otto Maul of Kiowa second vice-presidents; John Holtorf of Akron, treasurer. The organization's secretary is David G. Rice, Jr., of Denver.

A featured speaker at the convention

was Dr. Herrell De Graff of Cornell University, in charge of the American National Cattlemen's Association research program under its fact-finding committee. Details of his speech will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In resolutions, the Coloradans voted in favor of S.863, reaffirming rights of states to control their water; a marketing order for financing beef promotion and research; H. R. 12126 covering import of zoo animals which might carry contagious diseases, and the "practical" control of brucellosis and recognition of officially brucellosis-vaccinated cattle of any age as acceptably clean for intra- and interstate movement. They asked for state legislative representation reapportionment.

Among measures opposed by the cattlemen were these: extension of the trade agreements program; establish-

ment of a "national wilderness preservation system;" the assumed right of land condemnation by any government agency for game refuges; the Poage bill and other such legislation restrictive of the livestock industry; any legislation to give the right of eminent domain and land condemnation to any government agency for recreation purposes.

The resolutions urged laws to require any part of the state government or municipalities purchasing private lands to make annual payment of monies in lieu of taxes in amounts equaling the taxes realized at time of purchase.

They called for revision upwards of old import duty rates; asked Congress for legislation requiring all federal agencies to get congressional approval for withdrawal of any land areas; called for state research into the cattle disease vibriosis; asked the Animal Disease

## COLORADO JUNIOR OFFICERS

Junior Colorado Cattlemen's Association officers and directors include (seated, l. to r.) Cheryl Bain, Fort Morgan, reporter; Jay Bain, Fort Morgan, parliamentarian; Mary Helen Holtorf, Akron, president; Don Moor, Lamar, vice-president, and Joan Burke, Timnath, secretary.

Standing (l. to r.) are directors Lewis Edmundson, Walsenburg; Anthony Jackson, Wetmore; Bernard Parsons, Weston, past president, and John Painter, Roggen.



(Carl Carlson photo)



(Dick Goff photo)

R. E. "Dick" Jones, Yampa, Colo., elected president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, being congratulated by retiring president Bob Schafer, Boyero. Other newly elected officers are (l. to r.): Jack Wadlow, Whitewater,

second vice-president; Mackie McAlpine, Redwing, first vice-president; Mr. Jones; Mr. Schafer; Otto Maul, Kiowa, second vice-president, and John Holtorf, Akron, treasurer.

Branch of USDA to extend the period of tuberculosis accreditation from six to 10 years; wanted the state highway department to maintain right-of-way fences properly, and asked the state engineer to adopt new specifications coinciding with federal ones on spillways.

In committee assignments the association called for special emphasis on such projects as beef promotion, protection of state brand inspectors in cases of litigation.

The stockmen urged immediate repeal of the 3 per cent transportation tax on agricultural and livestock products; requested amendment of the Pittman-Robertson Act so state game commission real property could be placed on tax rolls, and wanted the state fish and game commission to revise permanently the big-game season opening dates from Oct. 15 to Oct. 17 in western mountain areas and to set Oct. 22 for eastern areas.

Gerald J. McGinley, Ogallala, Nebr., was elected president of the **Nebraska Stock Growers Association** in closing sessions of its 69th annual convention at McCook, June 14. Chester Paxton, Thedford, was named vice-president.

Going on the association's executive

council were Sanford Elliott, Mitchell; Henry Fox, Kilgore; Leonard Eriksen, Mullen, and Wesley Hansen, North Platte. The stock growers' advisory board chose V. B. Pearson, Valentine, as its chairman. Robert Howard, Alliance, was re-appointed secretary-treasurer, and Gene Rainbolt, Alliance, was renamed field representative. The convention will meet in Lincoln in 1959.

Resolutions called for full support of a check-off system to provide funds for beef promotion; requested Congress to revise rates on importation of cattle and beef products; urged more interest in government affairs with especial emphasis on economy; commended the fact-finding committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association on its studies of economic factors and their influence on the cattle business; called for repeal of the excise tax on freight shipments; asked that labor unions be subject to the same controls and regulations as apply to corporations and industry; urged continued support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board work; urged members to acquaint themselves with methods of grub control.

The cattlemen endorsed the Cooley-Hill bill to transfer supervision of re-

tail packer practices from the USDA to the Federal Trade Commission, retaining supervision of wholesaling in the USDA; opposed proposals to extend federal grants for school purposes; opposed mandatory revision of the Nebraska rural school system.

The association encouraged its members to participate in the program and activities in the American Society of Range Management.

\* \* \*

Bryan Patrick of Torrington was re-elected president of the **Wyoming Stock Growers Association** at its 80th annual meeting in Jackson last month. Also elected were Frank Mackler, Dubois, first vice-president; Alonzo Shreve of Sheridan, George Snodgrass of Casper and Verne Barton of Upton, second vice-presidents. Robert D. Hanesworth is the secretary-treasurer.

Speakers included G. R. Milburn, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, who discussed work of the American National and of the National Live Stock Tax Committee.

The convention called for repeal of the federal transportation excise tax; favored HJ Res. 355 to "restore the principles of limited government;" wanted restriction on imports of beef and meat animals "to the 1957 average;" recommended that the state's highway department build and maintain all fencing on primary and secondary roads; favored a brucellosis control program under which officially brucellosis vaccinated range cattle of any age may be recognized as "clean for intra- or interstate movement;"

The stock growers opposed any action changing the multiple-use principle on public lands; asked that the regulation of BLM on leasing and sale of Section 15 lands be amended to provide preference rights to lessees in renewal of leases, etc.; endorsed H.R. 11330 on check-off legislation for collection of funds for promotion and research in meat with the provision that there "be only one agency in the state to receive and disburse such funds for each species."

\* \* \*

**Gunnison County Stock Growers Association** members, meeting in Gunnison, Colo., last month elected David R. Howard, Powderhorn, president and renamed Warren R. Mergelman, Gunnison, secretary. The cattlemen endorsed the stand of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association on reapportionment in the state's legislative make-up and voted appreciation to their local veterinarian for work on certification in the brucellosis program. Speakers included Radford Hall, executive secretary of the American National, and Bob Shafer, president of the CCA.

\* \* \*

The **Alabama Cattlemen's Association**, an affiliate of the American National Cattlemen's Association, is now publishing a monthly magazine. It is part of a three-point program which



(Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman photo)

Newly elected officers of the **Wyoming Stock Growers Association** are: (l. to r.), Bryan Patrick, Torrington, president; Frank C. Mockler, Dubois, first vice-president; Verne F. Barton, Upton, second vice-president, and Alonzo Shreve, Sheridan, second vice-president. George Snodgrass, Casper, a second vice-president, is not in the picture.



The "What's Ahead in the Cattle Business?" panel at the **Nebraska Stock Growers Association** convention in action. L. to r., seated, R. E. Frisbie, McDonald, Kans.; F. W. Hinkhouse, West Liberty, Ia.; C. W. McMillan, Chicago; C. E. Hellbusch, Denver. Standing, l. to r., Jerry Pratt, Minneapolis, Minn., and Dr. A. F. Vass, Laramie, Wyo.



also calls for a stepped up beef-promotion campaign and formation of the Southeastern Livestock Exposition, Inc., to work with the association "in promoting events we did not feel the cattlemen's association could undertake due to financial risk involved."



Mr. Davis

Leonard Davis, Killdeer, was elected president of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association at its convention in Valley City in mid-June. Elected vice-president was Jim Connolly, Golden Valley, who attended the group's first meeting in 1929. Tom Davidson, Williston, was

named to a three-year term on the board of directors and Anders Madsen, Watford City; Carl Kuehn, Washburn, and Raymond Schnell, Dickinson, were re-elected to the board. Association secretary is Clair Michels.

The North Dakota Stockmen's Association held its 29th annual convention at Valley City, June 9-11. In their resolutions, the members expressed approval of S-3778 concerning repeal of federal excise taxes on travel and transportation and called for modernizing of laws governing mail transport; they also supported proposed legislation to provide funds for promotion of beef; recommended that money for operation of schools be raised on a flat percentage of net income rather than a mill levy, and urged continuing appropriations for livestock research in the state.

The stockmen favored humane slaughtering methods but urged progress through cooperation of all concerned rather than through legislation; called again for adoption of Hoover Commission-recommended steps to effect economy in government. They asked that labor unions be subject to the same controls as corporations and industry, and gave recognition to the value of county livestock groups offering cooperation in the way of speakers and program material.

American National President G. R. Milburn addressed the convention.

In the convention of the Sandhills Cattle Association at Valentine, Nebr., recently, James A. Monahan was elected president; Robt. H. Clifford, Atkinson, vice-president; Redmond W. Sears, Merriman, treasurer; Frank J. Sibert, Valentine, secretary; Glenn Buck, Wood Lake, chairman of board of directors.

William Gillan, Forsyth, Mont., was elected president of the Southeastern Montana Livestock Association at the annual meeting in Miles City recently. Malcolm McRae, Forsyth, was named vice-president; Bob Barthelme, Olive, was renamed secretary-treasurer.



(Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman photo)

**Officers of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association elected at McCook, June 14. Seated (l. to r.) are Gerald J. McGinley, Ogallala, president, and Chester Paxton, Thedford, vice-president. Standing (l. to r.) are Gene Rainbolt, Alliance, field representative, and Robert M. Howard, Alliance, secretary-treasurer.**

### Meat Board Work In Many Fields Summarized

Five hundred people interested in the meat and livestock industry were given a run-down on the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at its 35th annual meeting in Chicago June 19-20 by staff members headed by secretary-general manager Carl F. Neumann. A summary includes these activities for 1957-58:

**Research**—Fifteen projects supported by grants-in-aid at universities and medical centers. More than 200 grants have supported research into the nutritive value of meat.

**Special Meat Promotion**—A major special project was a "Give and Serve Meat for Christmas" promotion. The board helped sponsor the "Food Comes

First" campaign, outgrowth of the National Food Conference last February.

**Television**—More than 400 programs on meat were presented at television stations in 42 states and Canada, plus a major network telecast on 148 stations and hundreds of showings of the board's nine motion pictures on meat.

**Meat on Film**—The board's movies got 50,000 showings the past year, with a 5 million consumer audience. Filmstrips were also used by professional home economists.

**The Press**—The board regularly furnishes the food pages of 3,500 newspaper with meat information, menus, recipes and pictures, plus special feature stories to newspapers, wire services and magazines.

**College Activities**—Animal husbandry and meats students from 26 agricultural colleges participated in clinics sponsored by the board.

**Field Programs**—The staff presented almost 1,000 programs and demonstrations on meat cookery, carving, care and nutrition before audiences.

**Exhibits**—Educational meat exhibits were shown to six million consumers at 124 fairs and shows.

**Radio**—Staff people were guests on 477 radio programs. The board's radio script service on meat now goes to 2,733 radio stations.

**Publications**—The board published 176 pieces of new and revised literature, with distribution totaling 305 booklets, manuals, recipe books, posters and other promotion material.

**Meat Poster Contest**—In high schools over the country attention was focused on meat by the biannual meat poster contest sponsored by the board.

**Cooking Schools**—Four-day meat cooking schools were held in 55 cities in cooperation with newspapers and radio stations.

The Meat Board is supported by voluntary contributions of stockmen and feeders (2 cents a head on cattle; ½ cent on hogs and 2½ cent on sheep and lambs) collected when the animals are sold. The contributions are matched by co-operating packers.

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## Cow Pony Corral

By Roy Lilley

You hear a good deal of conversation these days on the pros and cons of closing the Quarter-Horse books to Thoroughbreds. Some folks think it is being done too soon, others think it should have been done long ago. At any rate, it was a difficult decision for the Quarter-Horse people to reach, and I for one feel that the timing is just right.

After all, a breed doesn't just suddenly appear full-blown and perfected. It develops. A lot of sound judgment and critical evaluation of horseflesh goes into its growth, and a good deal of severe culling and careful selection is essential to its perpetuation. We have every reason to hope that our best individuals today are better than the foundation sires to which we so proudly trace their ancestry.

The raw material it started with is, in my humble opinion, the thing that has made the Quarter-Horse breed great. The endurance, action, sound-leggedness, and just plain "sense" found in Quarter-Horses today came from the tough little cow pony that developed in the Southwest along with the cattle industry. When these horses were running wild they were culled through brutal, natural selection; later selection of these animals was done by hard-riding cowmen who had a job to do. These rugged little horses were the backbone of the Quarter-Horse we know today, but they weren't by any means perfect.

I think it has been pretty well shown that you can select for any one of a number of show traits within any breed and make fairly fast progress. However the qualities that really make a breed great are those that have been instilled in it through generations of careful selection for practical down-to-earth qualities.

If you can go by drawings and very old photographs, you can readily see that these early Quarter-Horses left a certain amount to be desired from an esthetic point of view. The use of the kind of Thoroughbred blood that best complemented these southwestern horses gave them more substance and, at the same time, the smoothness we all look for in a well-bred horse.

The real tough problem is to know how much outside blood can be used without losing some of the desirable qualities in the original product. That's where prepotent sires like "Traveler," "Peter McCue," "Old Shiek" and others became so indispensable. They combined the best qualities of all their ancestors and were able to pass them on uniformly. Even though many people trace the breed hundreds of years back, it didn't really begin until uniformity that bred true was established.

Until Monkey came along the King Ranch was just raising Shorthorn-Brahma crosses. After Monkey set the

type, the "Santa Gertrudis" was a breed.

By the same token, Quarter-Horse people can be thankful to the foundation sires in their breed for establishing a type within which they could select their breeding stock.

You can cross an Arab and a Percheron and get something that might resemble a Quarter-Horse; it might even be a halfway decent saddle horse and have a fair burst of speed. Still, all you would have is a half-Arab, half-Percheron and if you crossed these halfbreeds you would get everything from nearly typical Arab to draft horses as well as a few of the desired intermediate types.

The example is a little extreme, but I hope it points up one thing: There is a great deal of difference between infusing some outside blood to improve or complement what you have, and just plain crossbreeding. For an immediate short-term gain you may lose what has taken generations to develop.



(Cont. fr. P. 4)

men in this picture were born of pioneer parents migrating from the British Isles, Norway, Canada, Texas and eastern states.

Ranchmen have an enthusiastic appreciation for modern veterinary supplies but also a staunch respect for the precedent set by the old-timers in handling their cattle as shown in this picture taken at the Frank Castleberry Corrals in Carter County, Mont. Branding day is a festival to every ranch family, followed by a collective gala celebration of the Rocky Mountain oyster fry.

Thank you folks so much for the many fine and enlightening articles we get through Cow Business (American National members' newsletter) and the Producer. As the gal who tries to herd the numbers around, I especially appreciate your tax articles.—Margaret Hall, Ekalaka, Mont.

**NEVER BETTER**—Grass and hay prospects in the Sandhills never looked better at this time of year. Winter wheat is in the head and promises a bumper crop down in the Nebraska wheat belt. Hail may harvest a little of it but there will be a vast supply of new wheat to add to the surplus.—J. J. Moreland, Merriman, Nebr.

**HOPPER INVASION**—I wish to thank the American National for all it is doing for our industry. Please keep up the good work. I especially like the news and weather section of Cow Business better than the market section. As forecast in Cow Business, we have been getting plenty of rain the past month, but grasshoppers are about to eat us up now.—J. A. Oswald, Kit Carson, Colo.

## Mid-Year Recap

Mid-year summary of the cattle industry's legislative situation in Washington, as given in Cow Business, the American National Cattleman's Association twice-a-month letter:

Bill for deductions at markets for funds for meat promotion and research reported out of House Agriculture Committee; pending in Rules Committee; Senate committee hearings completed. American National sponsored.

Congress voted removal of 3% transportation tax on freight—an American National request. President has signed measure.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements bill passed House. Provides 5-year extension and power to cut tariffs another 25%. Senate committee holding hearings. American National opposes.

A so-called Zoo bill, calling for same sanitary protection in wild animal imports as for domesticated animal imports passed House; in Senate Agriculture Committee. Designed to protect against foot-and-mouth disease. American National favors.

Move to eliminate "buy American" clause in armed forces purchases headed off by National's legislative committee. Requires buying domestic products except in emergencies.

Funds for meat inspection increased but not as much as needed. Supplemental appropriation before House Agriculture Committee. National favors. It is for benefit of consumers.

The Poage humane slaughter bill requiring mandatory methods passed the House. A Senate committee amended it to call for a 2-year study. Must now go to conference. American National opposes mandatory law.

Bill giving USDA and Federal Trade Commission concurrent jurisdiction of packer meat merchandising passed Senate. It may be substituted in House for committee-approved measure retaining jurisdiction in USDA. National favors exclusive USDA jurisdiction.

**Study of recreation** and resources needs for future, with grazing use represented at American National request, is called for in a new law. Effect should be to sidetrack, at least until the 1961 due date for report, the wilderness preservation bills to set aside millions of acres of productive public land. National opposes wilderness bills.

The law now is that the military must get congressional approval in withdrawals of land in excess of 5,000 acres. American National requested this at Oklahoma City.

A bill calling for voluntary retirement benefits for self-employed individuals, including ranchers, (payments for which would be set aside tax-free) may come out of House Ways and Means Committee any day. Favored by American National. Has wide support.

Written into the interstate highway legislation is a clause giving ranchers and farmers hearing rights similar to

those accorded urban people. National asked for this. Legislative committee asked also for testing of various kinds of cattle underpasses, which is under way.

**Partial funds** for expansion of cattle-on-feed reports voted; also funds for beef reporting at Denver and Omaha. American National asked for \$194,000 for extension of on-feed reports to 13 additional states and monthly interim reports. But limited appropriation (\$100,000) gives reports to only 8 states and no interim reports.

USDA reporting of beef and cattle imports has been speeded up at request of the legislative committee of the National.

Calfhood vaccination as a means of recertification in the brucellosis program has been brought before USDA Agriculture Research Service and other officials by the American National. Called for by resolution of the National in Oklahoma City.

## Canada Runs Experiment On Cattalos on Feed

In recent years little has been said in the livestock press about the Cattalo—a cross between the buffalo and a domestic beef breed. Now we read a story from Canada about a government experiment in feedlot finishing which says that Cattalo calves made significantly greater gains than the bison (the American buffalo) but lower gains than Hereford calves. There was a significant increase in dressing percentage and a reduction in carcass grade as the proportion of bison breeding increased. The Cattalo calves had a significantly higher proportion of carcass weight in the hindquarters than bison and a lower proportion than Herefords. Bison calves shrank appreciably less in shipment than the Cattalo and Herefords.

The research men of the Canada Department of Agriculture were looking for a range beef animal for western and northwestern Canada, hoping that a bison-domestic breed cross would combine the hardy characteristics of the bison and the superior meat qualities of the domestic breeds.



(Canadian Dept. of Agri.)

The Canadian government tries feeding experiments on the Cattalo, which is a cross between the buffalo and a domestic breed. Object is to find a hardy range animal for western and northwestern Canada.

## Today's Popular Barbecue Is Indian Invention

Not even the historians seem to realize that today's popular barbecue, like corn, beans, potatoes and many of our salad fixin's, is an Indian invention, says Robert Howard, roving editor of the American Meat Institute.

In California recently he talked to two historians, Arthur Woodward and Dr. Tully Knoles. They said the "cattlemen really owe a big vote of thanks to the West Indies tribe who first demonstrated the 'barbecoa' style of cooking to the Spanish dons."

Dr. Woodward, running down origins of some common words, found, for example, that the word "ranch" originally meant "a meat stew" as eaten by a group of cattlemen out on the range. The "ranchero" was the cook who prepared it. The barbecue, he says, had trailed all the way across the continent by the 1700's and was as well known in Spanish California then as it is today.

Through Dr. Knoles, Editor Howard got in on "the best rodeo story I've heard."

"Long before the '49er Gold Rush days, Spanish ranchers maintained a huge rodeo pole atop Signal Hill, on the site where the first California oil strike would be made. Rodeo is the Spanish word for 'round-up.' Each summer the vaqueros rode in from the Missions country to the rodeo pole. They drove in a dozen heifers, processed them, and put the carcasses on green stakes above the barbecue pit at the base of the rodeo pole.

"The barbecue fire sputtering, they tied the entrails of the heifers into the hides, roped rawhide lariats around them and began to drag them south, north and east. The bulls from the wild herds scented the bundles, bellowed, and started down the trail, following the scent back to the rodeo pole. The cows docilely followed.

"Other herds caught the scent, or heard the bellowing, and raced in. Thus, within three days, all the cattle in southern California were milling around the rodeo pole waiting for the round-up to begin. Meanwhile, the vaqueros and ranch owners had gorged themselves on the biggest and best barbecue of the year, so were ready for some exercise."

## Tornadoes Can Happen Any Place, Any Time

Tornadoes, says the Department of Commerce, can occur any place in the U. S., any time. They are most frequent in the midwestern, southern and central states from March through September.

How often do they occur? The average number of days with tornadoes varies from about 12 a year in parts of the Midwest to less than one a year in the Northeast and West.

How to recognize a tornado: torna-

does are usually observed as a funnel-shaped cloud, spinning rapidly, and extending toward the earth from the base of a thundercloud. When close by, they sound like the roar of hundreds of airplanes.

What is tornado weather? It is the hot, sticky day with southerly winds and a threatening, ominous sky. However, many such days occur without tornadoes.

Familiar thunderstorm clouds are present. An hour or two before a tornado, topsy-turvy clouds appear sometimes bulging down instead of up. The clouds often have a greenish-black color.

What time of day do they come? Mostly between 3 and 7 p. m., but they have occurred at all hours.

Direction of travel? In most cases they move from a westerly direction, usually from the southwest.

Length of path? Usually 10 to 40 miles (average is 16 miles), but they may move forward for 300 miles.

What is the width of path? The average width is about 400 yards, but they have cut swaths over a mile in width.

Speed of travel? Twenty-five to 40 miles per hour average, but they have varied from 5 to 139 miles per hour.

What is the wind speed? Estimated as high as 500 miles per hour within the tornado.

## Pointer on Cutting Shrink For Cow & Calf Operator

A point to consider by the cow-and-calf operator who sells calves at weaning time to reduce unnecessary shrink through advance planning is made by Don Acott, livestock marketing specialist with the Colorado State University:

"A good pasture near the ranch scales and loading chute, saved to carry cows and calves for several days before shipping, can help reduce excessive shrink. On ranches where movement to scales or loading points takes several days, cows and calves may become separated. The resulting total calf shrink loss may be big enough to warrant fencing and maintaining pastures closer to scales. These pastures can enable the calves to regain weight lost in the move from more distant range."

## Sparks Up Correspondence With "Eat Beef" Stamp



AMERICA'S MEAT

The correspondence of James I. Newland, Greenwood Ranches, Colony, Wyo., carries an attractive rubber stamp showing a fine Hereford steer carrying the ranch brand and reading "Eat Beef, America's Meat." Similar personalized stamps can be made inexpensively in almost all localities.



## Scientists Use Unique But Tried Method In Atom vs. Screwworm Fight In Florida



(USDA photos)

The battle of atoms vs. the screwworm is based on the fact that the female mates but once and that when she is subjected to sterile males greatly outnumbering the native or wild male flies, eggs from most female flies do not hatch. Batches of sterile flies are liberated by airplane in infested areas. Here boxes of sterile flies are being loaded on the plane. The flies are given a meal of honey before taking off.

In a full-scale program in penninsular Florida and southeast Georgia, sterile flies (half of them males) will be released at the rate of 50 million a week over 50 thousand square miles.

Among all the insect pests there are on this earth, those that raise their maggots in the living flesh of animals, like the screwworm, are peculiarly loathsome. In the areas where they normally occur (southern states) this fly is undoubtedly the greatest enemy of all insects with which the stockman has to contend. The pest also occurs much farther north under favorable conditions. Below is an account of the steps that are being taken to outmaneuver these flies in their deadly business.

Fifty million radioactively sterilized screwworm flies (half of them males) will be sent out against native or wild members of their species each week over an area of 50,000 to 75,000 square miles in the Southeast. A female, which mates only once, lays eggs which do not hatch when she mates with a sterile male, and it is hoped that the continuing release of large numbers of sterile male screwworm flies over the infested area will serve eventually to discourage the pests.

The technique of screwworm against screwworm has been tried successfully in three places. These were Sanibel, a small island off the west coast of Florida; 170-square-mile Curacao, a Caribbean island, and 20,000 square miles around Orlando, Fla. The mass-rearing methods and equipment used in the program have been developed by government entomologists, specialists and veterinarians. The flies are from a native Florida strain selected for high mating capacity. The present campaign is a joint undertaking of southeastern states and the USDA.

At Sebring, a 160x200-foot airplane hangar with a second floor added has been converted to a mechanized "as-

sembly-line" type of mass-rearing plant. An adjacent building houses six cobalt-60 irradiation units obtained with the help of the Atomic Energy Commission. Refrigerated storage is provided for 83,000 pounds of meat and some 4,000 gallons of blood used each week to produce larvae. Sterilized flies are delivered to airport distribution centers in air-conditioned vehicles.

At full operation, 100,000 specially devised cartons will be dropped weekly over the infested area, each carton containing about 500 flies, half of them male. Rate of release will be 200 to 800 sterile males per square mile.



To the left is the male screwworm fly with the female on the right. The fly is bluish and about three times the size of a housefly. The female lays about 200 eggs on the edges of cuts or wounds or on navels of new-born animals. Eggs become larvae that feed on the living flesh, injuring and sometimes killing untreated animals. Grown larvae drop from the wound to the ground where they burrow into the soil and go into the pupal state. Flies emerge from the pupal cases and work their way to the surface. Average life cycle is about 21 days.

## Radio, TV Reporters Come to Denver

Nearly 150 of the nation's top agricultural reporters gathered in Denver early this month for the summer meeting of the National Association of Television-Radio Farm Directors, and the American National, Colorado Cattle-men's Association and leading cattle-men took an active part.

Lyle Liggett, American National's information director and a member of NATFRD, was in charge of promotion and registration for the host committee. The American National and CCA were hosts at various events. Speakers or participants in the program included Radford Hall, executive secretary, and Don Collins past president, of the American National, David G. Rice, executive secretary, and Leavitt Booth, past president, of the Colorado organization.

Highlights of tours to western ranching and irrigated farming—new to many of the broadcasters from 40 states—were visits to the M. and G feedlots, Henderson, Colo.; Paul Patridge's foothills Hereford ranch near Golden, Colo., and the Denver Union Stockyards.

Chuck Muller, KOA, Denver, and Larry Kirk, KFKA, Greeley, were convention directors. Bob Miller, WLW, Cincinnati; Maynard Speece, WCCO, Minneapolis, and Wally Erickson, KFRE, Fresno, are association officers. Rex Messersmith, WNAX, Yankton, S. D., former president of the Junior American National Cattlemen's Association, is editor of the broadcasters' magazine.

## Packer Earnings More & Less In First Half-Year Period

Sales and profits of Wilson & Co. increased the first half of the company's fiscal year. Net income was \$3,756,628, compared with \$2,640,724 in the year-ago period, according to National Provisioner.

A net loss of \$26,156 on sales of \$189,843,130 was reported by John Morrell & Co., Chicago, for the half year.

Sales of Swift & Co. for the first half increased, while net earnings declined. Net profit was \$2,516,153, compared with \$3,557,788 in the period last year. Dollar sales were \$1,257,560,000; \$1,253,310,000 in 1957.

Net income of The Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia., dropped 49 per cent, though dollar sales increased. Income was \$142,092 as against \$278,270 in the first half of 1957.

Net income of The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, rose to \$1,255,839 compared with \$792,347 in the comparable 1957 period.

Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., net income was \$1,085,244 as against \$1,204,226 in the earlier period.

Stahl-Meyer, New York City, reported a net loss of \$88,138 for the period. The company had a net profit of \$1,108 in the 1957 period.

## For The BOOKSHELF

Western Writers of America recently made these "spur awards" to the authors of the following books:

Best western novel, "Buffalo Wagons," by Elmer Kelton of San Angelo, Tex., both hard- and soft-cover editions.

Best western historical or regional novel, "Silver Mountain," by Dan Cushman, Great Falls, Mont., hard covers.

Best western non-fiction book, "This is the West," edited by Robert West Howard, soft and hard cover.

Best western juvenile novel, "Wolf Brother," by Jim Kjelgaard, Phoenix, Ariz., hard cover.

Best western short story, "The Brush-off," by Peggy Simson Curry, Casper, Wyo., published in Oct. 26, 1957, Saturday Evening Post.

"Livestock Shrinkage" is the title of a pocket-sized booklet that shows what a "pencil" shrink will do to an offering; Available through the Western Livestock Marketing Research Office. It also gives some do's and don'ts to keep shrinkage at a minimum. Write to the office at 316-D New Custom House, Denver 4, Colo. Free.

A new "pocket edition" of the booklet, "You Can Reduce," has been published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Those interested in mass distribution of this sure-to-be-popular pamphlet should write: Nutrition Department, National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

In southern South America, the land of the gauchos, an American boy dressed in a cowboy costume appears, tossed up by the waves from some unknown shipwreck. Rustlers, jungle, jaguar and horse figure in the adventures of "Senor El Dik Dak in the Land of the Gauchos," the title of Homer Hooban's book (Caxton, Caldwell, Idaho, \$3.50) which is dedicated "to all young cowboys."

## First Intermountain State Gets Brucellosis Certification

Utah has been made a modified-certified brucellosis free state, the first in the intermountain section and the second in the West to certify. Eleven others and Puerto Rico have certified. So the tally stands like this: Utah, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin. And there are 1,135 counties in 45 states that are certified. Read the editorial in the American Cattle Producer in June about certification. It recommends vaccination as an effective method of control. Late report: New Jersey Certified.

## Livestock Auction Group Elects Officers

J. W. "Jack" Marvel of Webster City, Ia., has been elected president of the national livestock auction markets organization which adopted the new name, National Association of Livestock Auction Markets. At the New Orleans meeting, also elected to office in the organization formerly known as American National Livestock Auction Association were: J. T. Wooten, Rocky Mount, N. C., vice-president; Cecil Ward, Gainesville, Tex., treasurer; Raymond Schnell, Dickinson, N. D., secretary. Association headquarters are in Kansas City, Mo. C. T. "Tad" Sanders is executive secretary and counsel. Fourteen regional and 41 state directors were selected from their respective areas.

Establishment of a trade practices conference board to join with USDA's livestock division in the writing of a set of rules and regulations for livestock auction markets under jurisdiction of the Packers and Stockyards Act was announced by Mr. Sanders. A credit corporation sponsored by the association was organized and a statistical and research agency.

## Finds Vegetation Increases With More Open Pine Stands

A study of pine stands in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming conducted by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Ranch Experiment Station found that "production of grasses, forbs and shrubs all increased as basal area and crown density of the pine overstory and pounds of litter per acre decreased. . . . Under dense stands, little under-story vegetation remains except where an occasional hole occurs in the canopy."

Conclusion was that "the production of both herbaceous and shrubby vegetation increases as pine stands become more open. This suggests that thinning to and beyond accepted silvicultural standards may be one way to improve browse production on important deer winter ranges."

## 10 Million Brushland Acres Could Be Grazing Land

A story in the California Cattleman's Association, says that 10 million acres of California brushland is suitable for grazing, and that "enough extra water to cover Fresno County nearly a foot deep would run off California brushlands if they were converted to grass." The statements were by a University of California irrigation professor, Robert H. Burgy. But he warns that a big storm, or even an ordinary storm of sufficient magnitude, could cause extra erosion that might run into a considerable amount. He recommended early reseeding and continued management after a controlled burn.

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Totaling up seven years' study by the Forest Service and the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, it was found that (1) lightly grazed pastures give the highest gains per animal; (2) gains are more constant year-to-year on medium-grazed areas, and (3) while heavy grazing gives the highest gains per acre it hurts the range.

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Bonner Springs, Kansas

The upward spiral in land prices is slowing down. In the western states, reality observers expect grazing land to advance in the mountain region but change little in irrigated and dry farming lands. Pacific Coast states may see increases in dry farming and grazing land, some decline in irrigated land.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS JOURNAL

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# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a Ranch House Window

I am sure you'll enjoy the newsy day-by-day report of our President's Message this month. Written as she found time for it during her big swing around "the convention circuit" in June, it seems the next best thing to going to all the meetings ourselves. I've come to feel that this each-month report from the National president is one of the most valuable services that we at Chimes can give the CowBelle membership. Don't you agree?



Mrs. McDonald

A copy of the Missouri CowBelles Chimes which came to my desk last month has set me to wondering how many other states have, or could have, their own little magazine. Most, I know, have a page or two in their state cattleman's publication (and it's grateful to the menfolks we should be for the space they allot us!) but this beautifully mimeographed Chimes is something else again. There's space in it not only for a report of the actual activities of the Missouri CowBelles, but room too for a discussion of methods, plans and possible projects.

I'm not saying it wouldn't be a big job to put out such a magazine three or

four times a year—but it seems to me that in many ways it must be worth it.

The Missouri ladies also have a two-page mimeographed brochure for prospective members. Headed "You are cordially invited to become a member of the Missouri CowBelles," it gives a list of the state officers, a resume of the purpose of the group, qualifications for joining, a brief list of their projects, etc. In short, it seems beautifully compiled to answer those inevitable questions, "What are the CowBelles? What do they do? Am I eligible?" with which the new neighbor is likely to meet our first approach to the subject of membership.

I know I'm going to file this brochure away and refer to it when I see someone I think really should belong to our local or the National CowBelles!

## At Home On The Range

Two wonderful beef recipes came my way this month—the two that won the state finals in the Colorado "Entertaining with Beef" contest. One won in the "Outdoor" and one in the "Indoor" category, and since July is indeed a cook-out month all over the country, I'll give you the "Outdoor" winner this month and the somewhat elaborate and detailed recipe from the "Indoor" winner next month.

So here is the first one. Laureen Correll, a 12-year-old from near Colorado Springs, won with this one. Who says

our youngsters aren't interested in cooking any more?

### FLANK STEAK ROLL-UPS

By Laureen Correll

2 flank steaks, scored (about 2½ lbs.)	¾ cup vinegar
2 cups finely-chopped onion	4 whole cloves
1 cup salad oil	garlic
	2 tsp. salt
	½ tsp. marjoram
	¼ tsp. pepper

### METHOD:

Sprinkle one cup of the chopped onions over the flank steaks. Roll steaks, starting with the long side, and tie tightly with string about every inch. Cut slightly on the bias (very important, Laureen says) into one-inch slices. Put skewer through the roll-up, securing outside tip of meat first.

Make a sauce of the remaining cup of chopped onion, salad oil, vinegar, spices and garlic, slightly crushed. Lay the roll-ups in the sauce in a shallow dish and let stand at room temperature for 3 to 4 hours or in the refrigerator overnight. Meat should be turned in the sauce several times.

Broil meat slowly over hot coals 25 to 30 minutes, or until tender, brushing often with the marinade. Turn once.

The days are long and busy for most ranch wives just now, but the twilight stretches out cool and quiet after the rush of the day. Why not take supper out-of-doors this evening? These "roll-ups," browning over the coals—whether yours is an elaborate electric-powered grill or just a "squaw fire" between three big stones won't make any difference in their taste, I'll bet—with "roastin' ears" buttered and tight-wrapped in aluminum foil steaming and tender on the back of the grill or on top of the hot rocks, with green onions and radishes and perhaps the very first of the tomatoes from the garden . . . with hot, hot coffee and a few fresh berries dipped in sugar and eaten out of hand to top off this meal . . . what more could anyone ask?

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D.M.

## Meet Your Neighbors

We're pleased this month to have the picture of Mrs. Clyde Le Doux, president of the Calcasieu 'Belles, which I believe is the oldest and largest local or "parish" group in Louisiana. Sorry I have no personal data to add to the pictured likeness but at least we'll know



Beef cutting and cooking demonstration sponsored by the North Central Montana CowBelles. Right to left are Mrs. Marie Snedecor, moderator; Mrs. Norman Ross, demonstrating her dish, beef ribs and vegetables, and Ronnie Bielan, who handled beef cutting demonstrations.





Mrs. Abshire



Mrs. Le Doux

her face if and when we meet in January in Omaha.

We're also very glad to present one of the many, many hard-working beef promotion chairmen—Mrs. Gabriel Abshire of Louisiana. Perhaps in honoring Lydia Abshire we may feel we're also acknowledging the big debt we owe to all these ladies who have labored so hard at local and state level to make "Beef for Father's Day," the "Father of the Year," and our other beef promotion programs a reality. We do owe them all a sincere "thank you."

Lydia Abshire is the wife of an active member of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association and an inspector with the Louisiana Livestock and Brand Commission. The Abshires are breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle and are active members in the American Shorthorn Breeders Association.

Lydia was instrumental in organizing the Vermilion Parish CowBelles and served as the first president in 1954. She is active in civic and social clubs of her community in Abbeville and has done a fine job of beef promotion.

American National

## CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 6, No. 7

July, 1958

**President**—Mrs. Robert Burghart, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**Vice-Presidents**—Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Plaquemine, La.; Mrs. Jack Hirschy, Jackson, Mont.; Miss Margaret McCarty, Clarence, Mo.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—Mrs. Al Atchison, Motor Route 3, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**Editor**—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

## A Message From Your CowBelle President

My! What a travelin' gal I've been these last few weeks.

Ida Mae and I had such a good trip to Oregon and Washington. In my last letter I told about the Oregon convention and a bit about Washington. I think the Washington CowBelles are the first to vote to raise their dues, and \$1 automatically goes to the American National CowBelles.

Ida Mae left me after the Washington convention because the secretarial work was piling up, and I went on to Montana, where Bob met me. Mrs. Wil-

liam Garrison will be the Montana president another year.

I attended the Wyoming convention June 4 and 5. The Wyoming CowBelles voted a \$25 affiliation fee and \$50 to "beef promotion" for the National CowBelles. I enjoyed the wonderful country around Jackson Hole. These CowBelles gave me a beautiful picture of Sunrise on Moose Mountain.

By the time this goes to print our Father's Day promotion will be over; also the Father of the Year contest. However, I would like to express sincere thanks to Zoya Miller, Nellie Houck and Lucille Rice for a job well done. These girls have spent hours working on this project. And while we are mentioning hard work and effort, I would like to pay tribute to Lyle Liggett of the American National staff. He has been so interested and cooperative and has given to our campaign many hours of his time. Thanks, Lyle, from the bottom of our hearts. I also want to thank Marian Tripp of J. Walter Thompson Company and the National Beef Council.

You will be receiving the summer promotional material. Clelie Dekle, our beef promotion chairman, has worked out some fine things on outdoor cookery. Let's get behind this and keep Mrs. Homemaker thinking of and buying beef for her family! (By the way, do you know the word protein comes from the Greek word meaning "I come first"? Since we know beef is the best and most concentrated form of protein, let's keep the consumer buying it).

I arrived in Valley City, N.D., to find Jo Wojahn dressed in a costume which had graced the White House during Teddy Roosevelt's presidency, and which had been worn by one of her family. She also wore beautiful garnet antique jewelry which had been brought over from Bohemia by her family. Valley City will be having a 75th Jubilee soon and so Jo was helping out on this.

The North Dakota girls have a number of money-making items, their latest being a handkerchief with the Teddy Roosevelt brands. This summer there will be a play production at the

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park, and the girls felt these hankies would be good tourist items. They also have attractive mats and napkins.

I go from here to Colorado and Nebraska and will greet our National Father, Mr. Ruth from Kingfisher, Okla. We are very proud of Mr. Ruth and feel he is a fine example of fatherhood. Colorado is proud to be host to him and his wife.

While I am on the subject of my home state, I want to mention the "Entertaining with Beef" contest that has just closed. It was a recipe contest for women outside of CowBelles. Some 400 recipes were received and a final cook-off of district winners was held at Colorado State College to determine the winners. I think it would be a wonderful National project. How would you like to try it?

The Colorado CowBelles again voted \$500 to the National CowBelles for beef promotion and I want to express our deep appreciation. Mary Wadlow was re-elected president.

I divided my time between Colorado and Nebraska conventions since their dates were the same. I enjoyed the CowBelle luncheon at McCook, Nebr., and seeing old friends like Thelma Trego, Vera Briggs, Ida Paxton and Ada McGinley. These Nebraska girls are making some wonderful plans for the Omaha convention in January, '59. Why don't you all plan now to attend?

Clelie Dekle and I will go to Chicago to attend the Live Stock and Meat Board meeting and while there we will contact the National Restaurant Association. We hope to set up a promotion for October as we did last year.

**Yodie Burghart.**

## Conventions

The Missouri CowBelles hold regional rather than state meetings. The first such gathering in 1958 was the Region 2 meeting in St. Joseph on Apr. 12, presided over by Mrs. George (Ruth) Thompson, the Region 2 chairman. After interesting films ("The ABC's of Beef Cookery" and "Can You Carve?") guests were introduced and a brief ex-



The Nebraska CowBelle officers: Mrs. John H. Furman, Marsland, president; Mrs. George M. Heinz, Henry, first vice-president; Mrs. Martin Viersen, North Platte, second vice-president, and Mrs. Ted McGinley, Valentine, secretary-treasurer.



Mrs. Fred Wojahn, president of the North Dakota CowBelles, is shown wearing a costume worn in the White House during Teddy Roosevelt's presidency.

planation of the purpose and qualifications of the Missouri CowBelles given by Mrs. W. M. Boring, the president. Request for volunteers to help organize county or local groups met with enthusiastic response. Reports were given on "Beef for Father's Day" and the local "Father of the Year" contest. Plans were made for the members' own "Father's Day" celebrations and for taking snapshots of the event.

The North Dakota CowBelles, along with the Stockmen and Juniors, held their annual convention in Valley City June 9-11. Special guest at the meeting was Mrs. Burghart, National CowBelle president. A smorgasbord on Monday evening, an alumni breakfast, special CowBelle luncheon and the annual stockmen's banquet kept everyone busy on Tuesday. Wednesday morning a western breakfast completed the convention. Special gifts made of leather, earrings and pins branded with Teddy Roosevelt's Maltese Cross brand were given to the members. Others like them will be sold at the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park by the CowBelles during the Centennial celebration this summer. The new Dakota kerchiefs of sheer cotton were put on display and sold at the convention. They too will be on sale at the park, along with CowBelle music, cookbooks, napkins and place mats.

Mrs. Fred Wojahn, state president, presided at all the meetings. Mrs. Wojahn, Mrs. Bob Jones of Beach and Mrs. Karnes Johnson of Sentinel Butte were the "branding crew" who applied the Maltese Cross on the leather jewelry before the convention.

Another type of leather gift, a cowbell branded with a musical note, was

presented to all the ladies at the western breakfast by Mrs. Alfred Gustafson, song-writer for the group. She distributed copies of a new song for the CowBelle alumni for which she had written the words and music.

—Bea Peterson, Reporter

## Here and There With the CowBelles

The Nebraska CowBelles held a successful membership tea in Cambridge on Apr. 25. It was also a step ahead for the over-all beef promotion program when on Apr. 28 three promotional auxiliaries—the Nebraska CowBelles, represented by Mrs. John Furman of Marsland, the Angus Nebr-Elles and the Nebraska Shorthorn Lassies—met to discuss coordinated plans to "sell beef to the housewife."

The Kern County (California) CowBelles have this year established a \$200 scholarship to be awarded to a graduating student of Kern County High Schools or colleges who is majoring in the agricultural field.

Kansas CowBelles have a new place mat in the process of being printed, reports Mrs. Nicholas Hudelson, chairman of their fund raising committee. These mats have been a good source of income in the past and it is hoped the new ones will do as well or better.

The Columbine (Colorado) CowBelles were entertained by Mrs. Wallace Cunningham and Mrs. William Cunningham at their annual picnic at the Cunningham ranch home near Cisco, Utah, in early June.

The Southwestern (Colorado) CowBelles met in June at the new home of



OREGON COWBELLES: Mrs. Dave Campbell, Bly, outgoing president, left, and Mrs. Walter Jacobson, North Powder, president for 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Bradfield in Cahone. Their next meeting will be a family picnic on July 13 at the Glade Tower.

Fremont County (Colorado) CowBelles entertained the winner of the local and state "Father of the Year" contest and the local and district winners of the "Entertaining with Beef" contest at a tea in Canon City on June 7.

The Idaho CowBelles have presented a second \$100 annual scholarship to an outstanding animal husbandry student at the state university. Current scholarship holder is Cletus Von Tersch, Ferdinand; the new scholarship will go to a top student in any of the college classes.

## FATHER FETED ON COLORADO VISIT

More than 1,000 Colorado cattlemen and scores of national cattle and beef industry firms and organizations heaped honors June 12 upon John A. Ruth, 1958 CowBelle Father of the Year.

Mr. Ruth, a 40-year-old attorney and civic leader in Kingfisher, Okla., was chosen the outstanding father in a nation-wide program of nominations conducted among youth groups by the American National CowBelles.

Leaving their four children—22 months to 14 years of age—with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Ruth flew to Denver to receive the award and scores of gifts and to begin a free 10-day vacation at noted Colorado resorts.

A hint of the festivities was given the Ruths' at the Denver airport when they were met by CowBelle officials, newsreel, television and newspaper photographers—and a real, live steer. A few hours later they stood before the delegates to the annual Colorado Cattlemen's Association convention to receive the award and hear Mrs. Robert Burghart, national CowBelle president, cite them as "examples of America's stronghold—the family."

Then the fun began for the audience as well as the overwhelmed couple. One after another, top officials of national cattle and beef industry firms and associations appeared to present the Ruths with hundreds of dollars in prizes.

In addition to the steer, gift of the South Dakota Hereford Association and processed into a year's supply of beef by the Kingfisher Ice Co. through arrangements of the National Institute of Locker and Freezer Provisioners, the Ruths' received cases of Campbell's beef soups, a large wheel of Black Canyon cheese and other food items for their vigorous family.

Air transportation was a gift of the National Association of Livestock Auction Markets. The Ruths were guests of the famed Broadmoor Hotel at Colorado Springs and at Dick Patterson's Lost Valley Ranch, Deckers, Colo., for

their vacation—their first alone in 15 years of marriage.

A large sterling silver trophy was given the couple by the National Association of Food Chains, a set of leather luggage came from the Tanners' Council of America, the American Meat Institute contributed a complete barbecue outfit including an especially tooled leather apron, the National Live Stock and Meat Board gave an elaborate carv-

→  
An unexpected surprise for Father of the Year John Ruth was held in the upraised hands of Mrs. Al Atchison, National CowBelle secretary-treasurer. As the camera snapped, a cascade of silver dollars filled the trophy and insured that the Ruths' prize vacation in Colorado would be extra pleasant.



ing set, and other gifts, or services, came from the American National, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Pike's Peak Cattlemen's Association, Colorado Springs junior and senior Chambers of Commerce, Colorado Flower Growers Association, Claude Olsen, Ludlow, S. D., and other groups and individuals of the industry. The Oklahoma CowBelles, Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association and the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce contributed to the "sendoff" celebration earlier in the day.

Mrs. Hilliard E. Miller, Colorado Springs, chairman of the national Father of the Year program, said recently that the participation of the various groups and individuals "demonstrated the industry's generosity and enthusiasm for a worthwhile public relations project."—Lyle Liggett.



Top left: Father of the Year John A. Ruth discovered a gala week had been planned for him in Colorado when he and Mrs. Ruth landed at the Denver airport. Television and newspaper cameramen, national CowBelle dignitaries and a real live steer were there to greet them. Here posing for a newsreel camera are, left to right, Calvin Blair, president of the South Dakota Hereford Association; Mrs. Robert Burghart, national CowBelle president; Mrs. Hilliard Miller, national Father of the Year chairman; Mr. Ruth and Mrs. Ruth.

Top right: Among the many gifts presented to the Ruths at a ceremony during the annual Colorado Cattlemen's Association convention was a huge silver trophy. Shown presenting the bowl is George Travis, vice-president of the

National Association of Food Chains, right. Behind Mr. Travis and Mr. and Mrs. Ruth are former Colorado governor Dan Thornton, master of ceremonies, and Mrs. Burghart.

Bottom left: This general scene of the presentation ceremony shows just a few of the gifts given the Father of the Year by many cattle and beef industry firms, associations and individuals.

Bottom right: After a festive weekend at Colorado Springs' famed Broadmoor Hotel (and a special welcome by that city's officials), the Ruths' spent the following week at Dick Patterson's fine cattle and guest ranch—Lost Valley Ranch, near Deckers, Colo. And here is John Ruth with Host Patterson and proof that for at least one meal beef would have to take second place.



# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

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—NO CANCER EYE—NO PINK EYE—

GET HEAVIER WEANERS—CROSS WITH YOUR COWS—THRIFTIER—HARDIER

CHEROKEE RANCH

25 Miles South of  
Denver on Hy. 85

SEDALIA, COLO.

### ANGUSMEN CITE BENEFITS OF CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

The American Angus Association expects its members to start getting answers to such questions as "Why should I enter the Angus herd classification program? What would be the advantages? How will it benefit me and my cattle? Isn't it just for the large breeder?" One breeder recently said he believes that in four or five years "we will be able to look back at the production record of our various animals and see if they have been progressing in the right direction." "Also," he says, "our prospective buyers will be able to look at this same production record and determine whether they want our cattle or not." Another breeder says the new breeder and the small breeder who have little experience in cattle selection will be able to select on a much more certain basis than in the past.

### CHICAGO LISTS CASH PRIZES FOR ITS 59th ANNUAL SHOW

The 59th International Livestock Exposition, Nov. 28-Dec. 6 at Chicago, will offer more than \$100,000 in prizes. Angus and Hereford exhibitors will share in a \$10,000 premium for each of these breeds; \$8,160 will be offered for purebred Shorthorns and \$3,360 on Polled Shorthorns. Prizes of \$5,000 will be offered for the first time on purebred Polled Herefords. The breed associations and the Exposition are contributing to increased cash premiums in the cattle carcass classes.

### CHICAGO SLATES FIVE SALES OF FEEDER CATTLE IN FALL

Five feeder cattle sales will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards this fall, in a stepped-up sales program initiated last year. Dates for the 1958 sales are Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 10 and Nov. 7. The 14th annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale will be held Oct. 23-25.

### SCOTCH HIGHLAND BREEDERS RE-ELECT OFFICERS

At their seventh annual convention, May 19 at Belle Fourche, S. D., members of the American Scotch Highland Breeders Association re-elected Jack Manke of Edgemont, S. D. to the presidency. Gerald Nunn, Medora, N. C., was renamed vice-president; Mrs. Margaret Manke of Edgemont, S. D., succeeds Mrs. Lyndall Berry who served as secretary for seven years. Eight states were represented at the meeting. The group voted in favor of a revision of grading practices so carcasses having thinner cover but still having well marbled meat would receive a higher grade. Endorsed was the Montana Disease Control Association's stand on controlling brucellosis.

### RED ANGUS BREEDERS SET FOR SECOND FIELD DAY

The second annual Field Day for Red Angus will be held Aug. 1 at the Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyo. Last year, more than 200 attended the event from 10 states. Now more than 40 herds have been registered over the country. The breed incorporates performance records and an individual classification program as an integral part of the registration program. . . . The Southwestern Exposition at Fort Worth is giving the Red Angus breed its first national show in January, 1959.

### SPINKS QUARTER-HORSE SALE DRAWS 1,700

Seventeen hundred people attended the annual Spinks Farms and Ranches Quarter-Horse sale June 7 in Paris, Tenn. The 40 horses sold for \$22,420, an average of \$560 a head, going to buyers in 12 states. Highest price (\$1,375) was paid by the Bar H Ranch in South Bend, Ind. for palomino mare, Miss GoldieLocks.

### TWO HEREFORD FIELDMEN FORM PARTNERSHIP

George Morse of Kansas City, field representative for the American Hereford Association, resigned his position July 1 to enter the livestock auctioneering and sales management business. He will be associated with Max Cox, also a former fieldman for the association. The new company will be known as Cox & Morse Cattle Service with headquarters at 4517 W. 71st Terrace, Kansas City 15, Mo. The company will offer assistance in selecting foundation animals, establishing breeding programs, management and marketing.

### HEREFORDS TO SELL OCT. 21 AT KC's ROYAL SHOW

Registered Herefords from 13 states will be offered for the first time since 1948 in the auction arena during the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show at Kansas City in October. Approximately 50 animals, mostly bulls, will be included in the sale to be held at 2 P.M., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

# Calendar

11/17/53  
11/19/53  
11/23/53

Oct. 31-Nov. 1-2—Oregon Cattlemen's Association convention, Redmond.  
Nov. 10-19—National Grange annual session, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Nov. 30-Dec. 2—Idaho Cattlemen's Association meeting, Pocatello.  
JAN. 15-17—AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN. CONVENTION, OMAHA, NEBR.  
Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver  
Feb. 5-6—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Jackson.  
Feb. 6-7—Arizona Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Yuma.  
Feb. 25-Mar. 8—Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(Chicago)

	June 26, 1958	June 25, 1957
Beef, Prime	\$39.00 - 42.00	
Beef, Choice	\$43.50 - 47.50	37.50 - 40.00
Beef, Good	41.50 - 45.50	35.00 - 38.00
Beef, Std.	40.00 - 43.50	32.00 - 35.00
Veal, Prime	50.00 - 53.00	43.00 - 46.00
Veal, Choice	47.00 - 50.00	39.00 - 42.00
Veal, Good	45.00 - 49.00	34.00 - 39.00
Lamb, Choice	50.00 - 55.00	41.00 - 47.00
Lamb, Good	47.00 - 53.00	38.00 - 45.00
Pork Loin, 8-12	52.50 - 56.00	41.00 - 45.00

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	June 26, 1958	June 24, 1957
Steers, Prime	\$29.00 - 32.00	\$24.50 - 27.25
Steers, Choice	27.25 - 30.00	22.50 - 25.00
Steers, Good	25.00 - 27.50	20.00 - 23.00
Steers, Std.	23.25 - 25.50	18.00 - 20.50
Cows, Comm.	20.50 - 22.00	15.25 - 16.25
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	28.00 - 31.00	18.00 - 23.00
Vealers, Std.	23.00 - 28.00	14.00 - 18.00*
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	23.00 - 28.00	
Calves, Std.	20.00 - 23.00	
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	25.00 - 33.00	19.50 - 23.50
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	20.00 - 26.00	14.00 - 19.50
Lams, 180-240	23.00 - 24.75	19.25 - 20.50
Lams, Gd.-Ch.	18.50 - 22.50	20.00 - 21.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	6.00 - 7.50	4.00 - 7.00

(\* Com. in 1957)

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
May 1958	1,468	438	4,444	1,122
May 1957	1,665	580	4,884	1,133
5 mos. '58	7,150	2,456	24,209	5,271
5 mos. '57	8,017	3,031	25,963	5,629

(Of the cattle slaughtered in the five months of 1958, 44.1 per cent was in cows and heifers; in the five months of 1957, 44.5 per cent.)

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	88,421	91,857	119,592	134,886
Cured Beef	10,710	10,898	10,820	8,566
Total Pork	245,593	260,147	322,298	420,224
Lamb & Mutton	9,509	6,674	6,837	9,626

## P&SY Cases

Recent Packers and Stockyards Administration Act violation cases include: American Stores Co. in the East, charging that advertisements suggested its beef as officially U. S. graded whereas much was not so graded.

Swift & Co., charged with anti-competitive practices in buying hogs and failing to make its hog purchases in "open competition with other buyers."

Nathan Miller, packer buyer for the Union Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., charged with keeping false records and concealing operations.

St. Paul Union Stockyards Co., So. St. Paul, Minn., asked for hearing on increased yardage rates.

# CLASSIFIED AD DEPARTMENT

Rates are 90 cents a line (7 words to a line).  
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LOOKING FOR A RANCH? For the best, see Bill Thach, So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., Pho. 17, Walsenburg, Colo.

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30,000 ACRES deeded, fenced, run 1200 head the year around. Good winter and summer range. \$225,000. Terms.

1,000 HEAD yearling outfit, all fenced, 3 homes, finest of summer feed. Good roads and schools. \$240,000; \$40,000 down.

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For South Florida Ranch, Farm or Grove properties, large or small, write to Robert L. Harriss, P. O. Box 926, Fort Pierce, Fla. Registered Real Estate Broker and 20 years

### ARIZONA MOUNTAIN RANCH

Patented land, irrigated pasture. Forest permit, elevation 6500—very well improved for registered cattle. \$260,000.00 including 144 head registered Herefords, plus 90 calves. Will carry 400 head—a money making ranch with excellent history—sportsman's paradise.

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## Pelleted Feed May Be The Latest Manna

If new machinery is developed to handle big volumes of coarse feed, there may be a real boom coming up in pellet feeding of livestock. Experiments indicate that a complete ration for feedlot feeding for beef cattle may be good as far as gains are concerned, but the average increase in efficiency is not as high as the average cost of the pelleting. So the disadvantage so far seems to be the cost. Pelleted feeds are easier to handle and store, loss from dust and wind is reduced, and waste is less in the mangers. A report from the University of Minnesota says there seems to be some advantage in pelleting a barley-oats grain mixture for beef steers. In the tests, eight steers fed pelleted grain rations of 70 per cent barley and 30 per cent oats outgained and returned about \$5.40 more profit per head than steers fed the same mixture in non-pelleted form.

## RANCHES, FARMS

FOR SALE 760 acres, Winner, So. Dak. All acreage adjoins, no rough areas, productivity above average, buildings well located, new barn, five wells with excellent water quality and supply, electricity available. Will sell to highest bidder. Dr. Irving B. Ferriar, Rockford, Illinois.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

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